M is a Million May Be Made With Tribune Want Ads. to pull trade.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIII.—NO. 149. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

N is the Nick of time—that's now! The Tribune Want Ads. are the "How."

SOUNDS WAR CRY FOR REPUBLICANS

Speech of Former Secretary Root to Be Principal Document of National Campaign.

TICKET IS AGREED ON.

Resolutions Committee Meeting in the Evening Has Platform Practically Completed.

[BY RAYMOND.]

The first session of the republican convention has been held. Elihu Root, the former secretary of war, made an extraordinary keynote address, which it is intended shall be the principal campaign document of the republican party until the presidential election in November.

Senator Fairbanks has been practically accepted on all sides as the candidate for vice president. Mr. Hitt has been practically withdrawn, and the names of others will be eliminated before the nominations are actually made. The ticket is Roosevelt and Fairbanks, without a sign of opposition within the party.

The platform will be a declaration that the republican party considers protection as a cardinal quality, and insists upon the maintenance of this principle, although recognizing that duties must be altered when changed conditions demand their readjustment.

Anti-Trust Plank.

The anti-trust plank will be largely a declaration of the successful policy pursued by President Roosevelt in curbing the operations of unfair combinations of capital without in the slightest degree disturbing any legitimate business interests. The country will be appealed to on the ground that the republican party made the Panama canal possible and only under the wise and fostering care of the republican party can the canal be successfully built.

The resolutions committee was in session quite late at night, and it has practically completed the platform which will be presented today to the convention. There has been really no dissension about the platform, which was first submitted to President Roosevelt and which since has been scanned with the greatest care by the leaders of the party.

Wisconsin's Bitter Contest.

Only one contest of any importance was granted to the credentials committee, and that grew out of the Wisconsin situation. It was expected that Gov. La Follette in person would make a strong argument to the committee favorable to the seating of his delegates at large elected at the "recognized" convention in Madison. He and his followers, however, took the ground that the unanimous action of the national committee in seating the Spooner delegates had deprived the La Follette men of any chance of a fair hearing.

They therefore refused to present their case at all to the credentials committee. They will appeal to the people of the state of Wisconsin, they say, and they express the utmost confidence in the coming election of La Follette himself, although it is admitted on all sides that the chances of the electoral vote of Wisconsin going to President Roosevelt are almost too remote to be worth mentioning.

The La Follette people did not vote at all today, inasmuch as they had nothing to vote. They simply abandoned their contest before the convention on national issues and went back home to prepare to make the state fight as lively as possible.

It is this cold blooded determination to carry the fight between the two Wisconsin factions to the people themselves which has alarmed the republican leaders, and which at last has led them to see that the break at Madison between the "stalwarts" and the "half breeds" is fatal to republican success on the national ticket and probably on the state ticket as well.

Find Fairbanks Inevitable.

Senator Fairbanks' nomination for vice president was generally recognized as inevitable early in the day. The continued illness of Mr. Hitt seemed to remove him entirely from the race. Delegates who were warmly friendly to him, and who would have been delighted to see his name on the ticket with President Roosevelt, were impressed with the idea that his physical condition was such as to render it unwise to subject him to the strain of a national campaign.

Acting on this idea, Senator Cullom telephoned to Washington during the afternoon, asking for particular information as to Mr. Hitt's health, and also suggesting that, while the delegates from Illinois, following the instructions from the state convention, were only too glad to present his name, they would not do so if a telegram should come from Mr. Hitt himself directing that the canvass be abandoned entirely.

Hitt Never an Active Candidate.

Every one knew a favorable answer to this proposition would be made because Mr. Hitt at no time was an active personal candidate for the place.

The suggestion of his name was originally made without his knowledge. He promptly said that he would be gratified to receive such a nomination from the republican party of the country, but he has never actively interested himself nor sought for votes in any undignified way.

The instructions from the state convention required the delegation to present his name to the convention, and so it was necessary to have a telegram of withdrawal direct from the Illinois candidate. Otherwise there might have been some charge of treachery.

Congratulations for Fairbanks.

During the day also Senator Fairbanks himself bowed his full head to the inevitable. He had been swept from his path Cannon, Hitt, Taft, Spooner, and the other actual possibilities, and before he went to bed at night he knew that ne was to be one of the republican standard bearers in the coming campaign.

He was deluged with congratulations, and in the convention hall, as well as at the hotels, he was, as a matter of course, the one particular lion of the convention. He bore his new honors as meekly and as modestly as he has borne others, and he will enter upon the campaign as the running mate for President Roosevelt with the serious dignity which endeared him to McKinley and which made him one of the trusted lieutenants at Washington in the trying times prior to and during the Spanish war.

When the convention burst into applause upon the arrival of the Indiana senator, Mrs. Fairbanks sat in the front seat in the gallery immediately opposite the speaker's stand. She was at a loss whether to applaud or not,

(Continued on page 2, column 8.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, cooler Wednesday, variable winds, shifting to easterly.
Sunrise, 4:18; sunset, 7:28. Moonset, 12:53 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 76, min. 66, mean 71, normal for the day 68, deficiency for 1904, 573.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., trace.
Wind, N. W.; max. 24, at 3:30 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 73%, 7 p. m. 40%.
ST. LOUIS WEATHER YESTERDAY.
Mean 76, max. 78. Precipitation, .02. Clear. Wind N. W.

The Tribune's Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 13, 14, 15.

NATIONAL CONVENTION:—
Root's speech in opening session of republican convention sounded war cry for republicans. Page 1.
Republican national convention gotten under way without a hitch; scene in Coliseum. Page 1.
Resolutions committee adopted tariff plank of "standpat" order, admitting, however, possible future need of changes. Page 1.
Gov. La Follette abandoned Wisconsin contest, but fight was referred to credentials subcommittee; no decision at midnight; Addicks won in Delaware contest. Page 2.
Senator Fairbanks set new silence record, but acceptance of vice presidential nomination is expected. Page 2.
Indiana will submit to inevitable and yield to nomination of Senator Fairbanks for vice president. Page 2.
Movement to reapportion state representation in republican convention received impetus. Page 2.
Secretary Shaw discussed tariff issue at massmeeting in Auditorium. Page 2.
Senator Fairbanks has strong supporter in Mrs. Fairbanks, who says she "will help him in every way in whatever he decides to do." Page 2.
Rules committee gave Alaska six delegates instead of four. Page 2.
Elihu Root addressed convention at opening session. Page 4.
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR:—
Situation at Haicheng still war mystery, and news of what has transpired there eagerly awaited by military men; fighting in vicinity. Page 7.
Hector Fuller, correspondent who was prisoner in Port Arthur, said forts are strong, ships in repair, and Russian garrison not worrying. Page 7.
POLITICAL:—
Mayor Harrison defeated Hopkins faction in all congressional conventions; fight in three. Page 8.
Paul Morton, Chicago, reported to have refused naval portfolio. Page 8.
LOCAL:—
Grand jury indicted sixteen alleged bookmakers, including Weller. Page 8.
Mayor declared he would veto amendments to theater ordinance [illegible] managers. Page 8.
Broker W. H. Laidley, examined in bankruptcy court, admitted large losses at poker. Page 8.
Householder resenting alleged insult from policeman led to riot; five persons injured in fight; wreck of patrol wagon. Page 8.
Woodworkers started first of strikes against Furniture Manufacturers' association. Page 8.
Ferry hall graduation exercises held in Lake Forest. Page 10.
Deportation of alleged boy burglar and poor family to follow Juvenile court proceedings. Page 16.
FOREIGN:—
Kent J. Loomis, brother of assistant secretary of state, who started for Abyssinia on diplomatic mission, reported missing. Page 7.
As result of Chartreuse scandal in France, Combes ministry said to be in peril. Page 7.
DOMESTIC:—
At end of inquest on Gen. Slocum victims Coroner Berry of Bronx borough, New York City, held Henry Lundberg, federal inspector of steamboats in $500 bail. Page 7.
Charities conference at Portland, Me., indorsed playgrounds for public schools as tending to add to boys' independence and development. Page 10.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Chicago cattle receipts 5,000, slow; hogs 12,000, 5 to 10 cents higher; sheep 12,000, steady. Page 11.
John P. Wilson bought fifty feet frontage at 1208 Michigan avenue for $51,250. Page 11.
The committee which adjusted the Toronto fire losses reported the value of property destroyed $9,611,799; insurance, $5,500,000. Page 11.
Life underwriters of Chicago held largest meeting in history; elected sixteen new members. Page 11.
Traditional summer dullness settled down over New York stock exchange and prices drifted without particular reason. Page 11.
A. Booth company lost $100,000 in property in fire at Sandusky, O. Page 11.
Chicago strawberry receipts large but of poor quality; slow at lower price range. Page 11.
First National bank of New York bought Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific $7,500,000 4½ per cent note issue, to run three years. Page 12.
Decrease in visible supply caused wheat to rally on Chicago market; corn gains. Page 12.
E. H. Harriman said in Chicago plans for improvement of Southern Pacific will make road second to none. Page 16.
SPORTING:—
Washington park track closed after three days without betting. Page 9.
White Stockings won "Garry Hermann day" game from Cleveland by a score of 2 to 1. Page 9.
Stalwart, 10 to 1, took Swift stakes at Gravesend track. Page 9.
Chicago Nationals again blanked in fourth game of series of six by Cincinnati. Page 9.
Fasig-Tipton sale closed at Dexter park pavilion; $2,200 paid for California colt. Page 9.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	K. Wilhelm II	
CHRISTIANIA		United States.
GIBRALTAR	Irene	
CHERBOURG	Waldersee	
GLASGOW	Astoria	
HAMBURG		Ozonian.
LIVERPOOL		Ivernia.
NEW YORK	Ryndam	Rotterdam.
NEW YORK	Finland	W. Grosse.
NEW YORK	K. P. Wilhelm	Pannonia.
NEW YORK	Bremen	Sardegna.
NEW YORK	Msesba	
NEW YORK	Adalbert	
SAN FRAN	Alameda	
SEATTLE	Kanawaga	
SYDNEY	Miowera	
SYDNEY	Sonoma	

SESSIONS BEGUN WITHOUT A JOLT.

Pen Pictures of the Scenes on the First Day of the Republican National Convention.

FAIRBANKS IS CHEERED.

Secretary Root Makes Oration and Rest of the Meeting, Lasting Two Hours, Quickly Ends.

Without a creak, strain, jolt, jerk, or rattle of a chain, the republican national convention got under way yesterday afternoon. Ahead of it is a perfect road bed, firmly ballasted, with few curves. The scenery along the route is highly commended. The trip is promising in comfort and entertainment, and, withal, there is enough exhilaration and mild excitement to lend enchantment.

A two hour run and a twenty-two hour stop for refreshment, rest, and entertainment marked the first day. Serenity and placidity are guaranteed.

If preference should favor the elephant simile, the picture should show a docile beast entering the ring and proceeding calmly through his paces without a toss of the head. If the "launching" idea is preferred then imagine the ceremony without a splash as the craft hit the water.

Perfection of Arrangement.

Anything which indicates perfection in arrangement and accomplishment will serve to illustrate the manner of beginning and ending the first session of the convention which is to nominate President Roosevelt for president.

An accident policy guaranteeing the entire three days' program against injury, mishap, or mischance of any kind would be the safest investment an insurance company could make.

Placidity does not bar interest. The first session was the occasion for one of the greatest speeches for which a great political event can afford an opportunity. When men have forgotten most of the things said and done in this convention they will remember Elihu Root's defense of national policies.

In Memory of McKinley and Hanna.

Also when they have forgotten many things they will remember that this convention was commemorative, in a way, of William McKinley and M. A. Hanna.

They may also remember it as a convention seating and giving votes to representatives of peoples still alien and foreign.

They may remember that some of these delegates came from the south, 2,000 miles beyond the boundaries of the country; that some came from the west, 6,000 miles beyond the boundaries; and that others came from the north, 2,000 miles beyond.

Decorations in Good Taste.

When the doors of the convention hall were opened at 10:30 o'clock in the morning the delegates and spectators found a simply decorated auditorium. A single line of red, white, and blue bunting had been hung on the walls, just under the arches. At every arch there was a shield with a cluster of flags. Over the speakers' platform was a large oil painting of Senator Hanna. A line of palms against the wall and green branches woven in the arches completed the scheme of decoration. It was simple and effective.

Immediately below the platform were the delegation seats, occupying a seemingly trivial space in the big hall; beyond them the seats of the alternates and at the outskirts and in the galleries the seats for spectators.

Depew the First Notable.

Notable personages for whom the crowd was waiting did not begin to arrive until about 11:30. It was about that time that a large, breezy man with arched eyebrows, nose of the style sometimes known as "patrician" or "Roman," and a broad smile, broke through the group at the main entrance and came hustling down the aisle. After him hurried one of Mr. Stone's able assistants, who had been brushed aside by the impetuous charge of the gentleman.

He was recognized by the crowd before he was by the sergeant. As the good humored cry of greeting arose from the seats Mr. Depew was busy explaining to the usher that he, the junior senator from New York, had forgotten the formality of tickets and that he had his in his pocket somewhere. A half dozen hands were outstretched to him from all directions and he found some difficulty in retaining the use of one of his own long enough to fish out the necessary pasteboard and deliver it.

Speaker Cannon Arrives.

Notables were coming in bunches by this time and the crowd, both of delegates and spectators, tried to keep one eye on the main entrance and one on the section marked "Indiana." They were primed for a "demonstration" which was due when Senator Fairbanks made his appearance.

Out of the group at the door a medium sized man with a felt hat pulled over his brows came walking in. He got half way down the aisle before he removed the hat and it was not until then that Speaker Cannon was recognized. As he was getting his share of applause he saw Senator Depew and stepped up to him. Both were smiling and it was a safe guess that the vice presidential matter had become a matter of polite conversation between Illinois and New York.

Cornelius N. Bliss was coming down the aisle and Cannon left Depew for him. Then the one went to his seat in the front row of the Illinois delegation and Bliss found a place in the center of the New York. Still Fairbanks hadn't come and the crowd was keeping most of its steam stored up.

Spooner Comes in Gloom.

Senator John C. Spooner strode gloomily down the aisle. No one attempted to interview him, and, thus escaping an embarrassment, he found Wisconsin, sat down, crossed his legs, and looked moodily out upon the world. After him came Babcock, looking jovially upon the same world. Between the two Wisconsin struck a temperamental average which did well enough.

There was a gleam of red in the crowd at the entrance, accompanied by a gleam of white, both against a setting of black. Both gleams were revealed to mark the entrance of Gov. Yates and Senator Cullom, the governor wearing the red in his necktie and the senator the white in his whiskers. Senator Hopkins also came, but it was the governor's tie that showed red.

Came also Walter Reeves and "Billy" Mason, Col. Isaac Ellwood, and others. There came not Lawrence Y. Sherman, he having said it was no use, there being no "scrap."

Came also Senator Dolliver and Senator Allison, hunting the Iowa delegation, and finding it. Senator Allison acknowledged plaudits, but Mr. Dolliver bowed not, neither did he smile. He sat down.

Came also Senator Foraker and Senator Dick, and Gov. Herrick to get the greetings which a republican national convention always gives to the state of McKinley and Hanna.

Came also Henry C. Payne, chairman of the national committee, and Elihu Root, temporary chairman of the convention—Root a man of quiet manner, now and then a mild and flitting smile and a permanent seriousness of countenance, at present having stored up in his mind the great oratorical effort of the session.

Still there came not Fairbanks.

Delegates from Far Alaska.

A bit of picturesqueness came with Alaska, the delegates entering with their totem poles, eagles held above the crowd, making a tortuous progress down one of the side aisles to their seats at the left of the speaker. The crowd, still waiting for Fairbanks, had applause to spare for Alaska and gave it.

Some one was coming slowly towards the front on the arm of a delegate, walking with some difficulty. This was Senator Platt. With him in the front aisle seat of the New York delegation that state's quartet was complete—Platt, Odell, Depew, and Black, all in a row.

And still there came not Fairbanks.

Behind the platform the space for guests was filling up. In the seats there were Senator Alger, Charles Emory Smith, Gen. Grosvenor, Secretary Shaw, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Alger, and others.

With Senator Penrose at the head and with Quay missing, the Pennsylvania delegation entered. The delegations with seats at the rear of the section reserved for delegates had been slipping in quietly and the hall was filling up.

And—Then Came Fairbanks.

The clock at the front of the hall was on the point of saying 12 o'clock, the hand was finishing its program of music, Mr. Payne was wielding his gavel, the convention was due to begin, and nearly ready, and then——

There came Fairbanks.

At his side was Senator Beveridge, a smiling man. Mr. Fairbanks himself was that, but he had things on his mind which the shorter and junior senator had not. Mr. Beveridge had the "smile that won't come off." Mr. Fairbanks had the ordinary kind. It had to be encouraged and stimulated once in a while. Otherwise it flitted away and left an expression of blank wonder.

The demonstration was a demonstration when Fairbanks came in. Connecticut thoughtfully had brought large flags. These were pressed into requisition for the occasion. The other delegates and the spectators just got up and yelled.

His Reception Is Enthusiastic.

Mr. Fairbanks bowed to the right and the left, north, south, east, and west, and fore and aft, spread smiles around, assisted by the shorter and junior senator, and moved towards his seat. He could see the seat some distance off, but it would not do to betray an anxiety to get there too rapidly. Mr. Fairbanks, confidentially, would have confessed a desire to reach it quickly, but he took his time.

It was a progress of handshaking, bowing, and smiles on his part and of loud cheering, wild yelling, much hurrahing, and noisy congratulations on the part of the people around him. The delegates seemed to know he was to be vice president of the United States. Mr. Fairbanks seemed to know they knew it and didn't seem to want to show that he knew they knew it.

When he reached the seat at last there was a bit of a flush in his cheeks, but that was natural. He had come through a lane of people who were glad to see him and manifested it. Mr. Fairbanks now was not embarrassed, and if he had been he would have concealed it admirably.

Beveridge Sits Beside Him.

He took the aisle seat on the front row and Senator Beveridge sat down beside him. Mr. Beveridge sat down, but he didn't stay there. He was up and down constantly as delegates came up to him. Some of them had to be introduced to Mr. Fairbanks, who in the course of a short time was as energetic in arising and sitting down as Beveridge was.

Delegates from various positions on the floor were standing on their chairs pointing towards the senior Indiana senator, craning their necks, while those with knowledge pointed him out to those who were not familiar with his tall figure.

Mr. Fairbanks knew this. He could feel it through the back of his coat. By the time all the Fairbanks demonstrations had quieted down, and by the time the curiosity of the convention had been partly satisfied, the clock was reminding the convention that it was ten minutes overdue; Mr. Payne had picked up his gavel; Mr. Root was seated on the platform within easy calling distance; sergeants were running through the aisles commanding order and getting delegates to their seats; the band had stopped; four minutes more had elapsed; Mr. Payne had raised his gavel; the last delegate took his seat; quiet prevailed and the gavel fell.

Convention Formally Open.

The first session of the national convention had begun, and the program of business was in progress.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota was the first to mention President Roosevelt's name. He nearly nominated him right then and there, at the beginning of the session, the occasion being the presentation to the convention of the table which has served the purposes of a chairman's desk at the convention which nominated President Harrison and the two which nominated President McKinley. Mr. Van Sant was recognized for the table purposes by Chairman Payne. He mentioned the table, and passed on to the president.

The energetic and watchful Connecticut delegation was up with its flags at the mention of Roosevelt, and after it the rest of the convention. It was not a wildly rampant demonstration, but it was enthusiastic.

Root to the Fore.

Mr. Van Sant having stepped from the platform, Mr. Payne having attended to preliminaries, Senator Scott having presented him with a gavel, and all other things being adjusted, Mr. Root was brought forward, he in turn to be presented with a gavel and with it the control of the convention.

Then came the thing of real value in the morning session. If this is to be a convention of speeches, as has been predicted, it must be granted the standard has been set to the highest mark at the outset.

Mr. Root's most fervent admirers will not call him a born orator. That his effort was masterly was in spite of the delivery, not because of it. The way he speaks does not detract from the value of the English he uses, but it does not aid it in such an immense hall as the Coliseum, where words to reach far must have great strength of voice behind them.

At that, Mr. Root made himself heard, although it is doubtful if the delicacy which marked his use of words and the art with which his sentences were built could be appreciated in the further sections of the auditorium.

He began with a plain statement of the country's condition, emphasizing finances. He worked gradually to subjects of greater life and he, with his audience, became more interested.

He reached the Panama treaty and there showed that he was speaking on a subject dear to his own mind. He walked the platform as he made his argument. In a short epitome he recounted the whole history of negotiations with Colombia.

Heart in the Panama Business.

Applause broke from the delegates and spectators constantly as he proceeded.

"Success in that enterprise," he said, "greatly concerns the credit and honor of the American people, and it is for them to say whether the building of the canal shall be in charge of the men who made its building possible or of the weaklings whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another generation."

At this, a storm of applause went over the convention. Senator Platt from his front seat was mildly clapping his hands, a terrific outburst of enthusiasm from New York. Depew had his hands elevated so that Mr. Root might plainly see the share which the junior senator had in the applause. Beveridge, Cannon, Fairbanks, Cullom, even Spooner, were leading the applause.

So it went through the speech. His reference to Hanna brought forth another outburst and his closing sentence another, as he said:

"God grant that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth or office or power to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt."

Rest of Session Quickly Finished.

With Mr. Root's speech concluded, he, as chairman, put the convention through the remainder of its program rapidly. Graeme Stewart, on behalf of the Chicago people, presented him with the gavel which he will use until Speaker Cannon takes the chair after permanent organization. Mr. Stewart, Tom Carter of Montana, McComas of Maryland, Dick of Ohio, Foraker of Ohio, Depew of New York, and Cannon were the only men to ask recognition until the motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. Depew got up to submit an invitation from President Francis of the St. Louis exposition to the convention to visit the fair as guests of the exposition.

"Take the platform," yelled the crowd when the New Yorker was seen arising. They did not know what he might have to say, but they wanted it from the platform. Depew obeyed smilingly, and announced he had an invitation which the clerk might be kind enough to read.

The invitation was typewritten, and one of the assistant secretaries got through it swimmingly. The resolution of acceptance which Mr. Depew had prepared was in his own handwriting. That was different. The secretary read three words and stuck on the fourth.

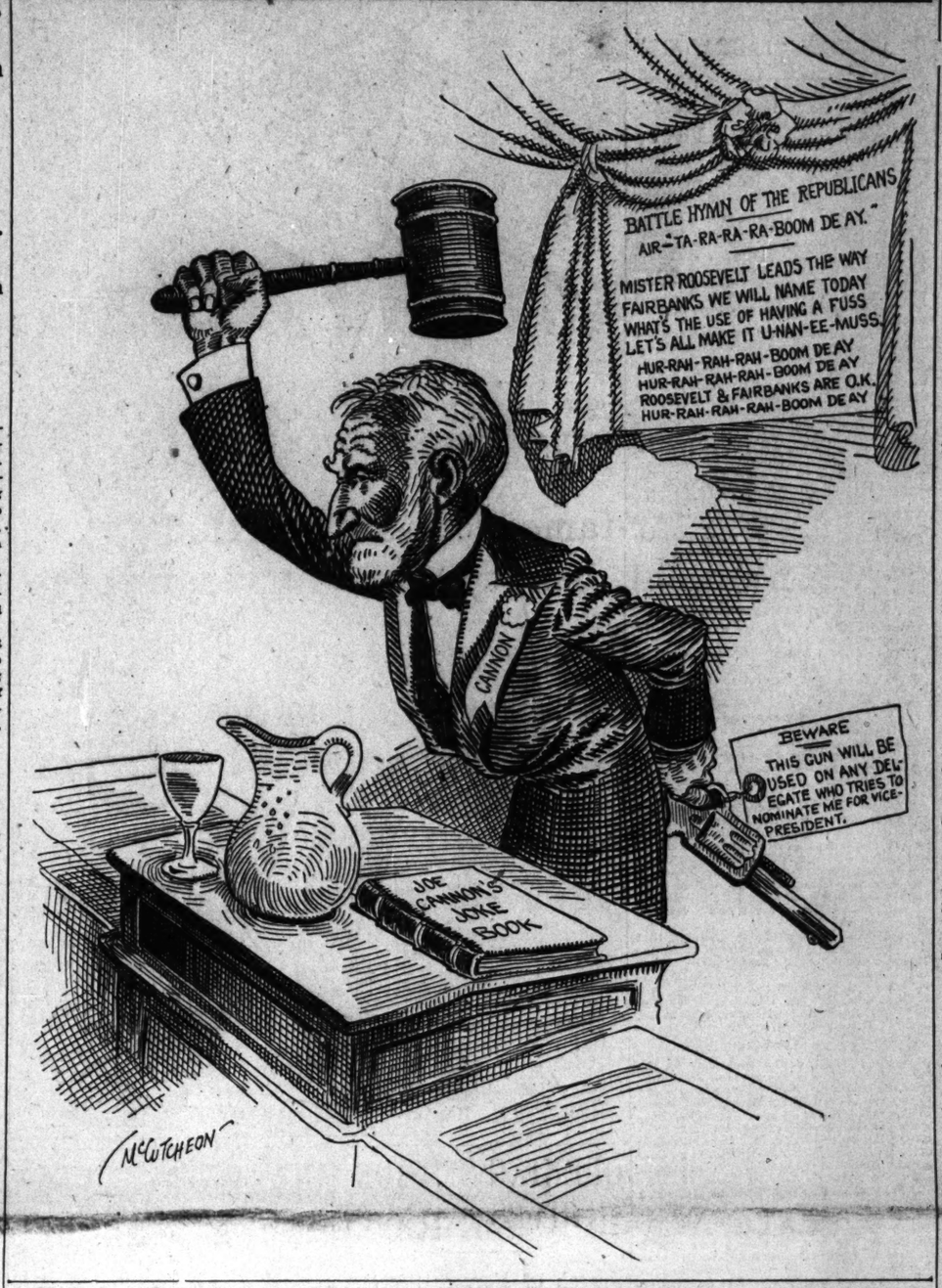
Translates His Handwriting.

As he hesitated Mr. Depew threw back his head laughing at the confusion the handwriting had produced and stepped to his side. He could read it and a prompting word sent the secretary along for a whole sentence. Mr. Depew stepped to the background again and the secretary quickly became stuck again.

This time Mr. Depew staid with him until the reading was finished, as it was wita his help in a few minutes. With the prospects of seeing the fair at the expense of the exposition company, the delegates seemed inclined to go and voted for a committee to make the arrangements.

This having been decided, the committees having been informed of their places and time of meeting, the convention adjourned until noon today, having been in session just two hours.

MR. CANNON—GENTLEMEN, THE CONVENTION WILL PLEASE COME TO ORDER



WILL "STAND PAT" ON THE TARIFF.

Resolutions Committee Adopts Such a Plank, Admitting Possible Future Need of Change.

ARGUED FOR FOUR HOURS

Investigation Recommended of the Disfranchisement of Large Bodies of Voters.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY.

REAPPORTIONMENT movement received impetus and is expected to take definite form today.

TARIFF plank of "standpat" order was adopted by resolutions subcommittee. Possible future need of changes was admitted.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS' acceptance of vice presidential nomination expected; refused to answer questions of 500 supporters.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE seats Addicks faction, splits Louisiana representation, and reopens hearing of La Follette dispute after Governor had gone home.

KEYNOTE OF campaign given by former Secretary Root's speech, in opening session of convention. Ticket agreed on and platform practically complete.

INDIANA will yield to inevitable in nomination of Fairbanks. Alabama probably will give precedence to Iowa, so Senator Dolliver can make nominating speech.

The "stand patters" won a tariff victory last night in the subcommittee on resolutions of the republican national convention. The report reached at 12:50 a. m. is unanimous and all prospects of a contest in the full platform committee this morning or the convention later in the day are gone.

The tariff plank finally agreed upon is a modification of the one which was adopted by the Massachusetts state convention. The difference lies in the fact that the national plank is more outspoken for protection than was the Bay State expression.

The tariff declaration agreed on last night starts off with the statement the republican party is committed to the principle of protection and tells of the prosperity that economic system has brought the nation.

Changes Sometimes Needed.

Then to meet the objections of the readjusters, it proceeds:

"Tariff schedules are not sacred or permanent, and should be altered from time to time as the business conditions of the country may require. But this work cannot be safely committed to any other hands than those of the party of protection."

There is nothing in the declaration to indicate when these changed conditions may exist or when tariff schedules may require changes. "That is a matter for congress to decide," according to the argument made in the subcommittee.

The words "readjustment" or "revision," as indicating a radical change in the existing tariff, are not used. The present law is to stand except as particular schedules may be changed from time to time to meet altered conditions.

Declaration on Reciprocity.

There is a paragraph regarding reciprocity. It is a general one, however, and not specific. This may be revised this morning. The talk is that a paragraph from President McKinley's Buffalo speech possibly may be substituted.

In the platform drawn up there is a paragraph taking the ground that the enforcement of the present laws against the trusts would go far to settle that quesion and adding that the laws must be enforced against all people and corporations alike.

The foreign policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay is commended both as regards the Panama dispute and all other questions handled by the state department. Also praise is given for the attitude of the administration toward Cuba and the Philippines. It is a case of "stand pat" all along the line so far as the party and its administration is concerned.

Plank in Aid of Negroes.

A plank was adopted calling upon congress to investigate whether the right of franchise is being violated, and if so that states violating section 14 shall be limited in their congressional and electoral college representation.

A plank was adopted urging the acceptance by all foreign countries of passports issued to Jewish citizens of the United States.

Debated for Several Hours.

The subcommittee finished its labors at 1 o'clock this morning. It started in at 9 o'clock the evening before, after a session of three hours before dinner. Most of the time in the last session was spent in discussing the tariff plank.

Chairman Lodge before dinner had read to the body the draft of the platform which he had brought from Boston and which was understood to contain, in the more important matters, the ideas of the president. It was agreed to unanimously until the tariff plank was reached.

Here Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota put in his plank demanding "an early revision of the tariff." He argued for it, and had other support—Senator Nelson. He was opposed by Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who argued against as strong a clause in favor of alterations in schedules as even the Lodge draft carried with it. Finally the plank as reported out was agreed on. It was substantially the Lodge draft, and all agreed to support it both before the full committee and the convention, should it prove to be necessary.

Subcommittee Appointed.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the resolutions committee met in the green room of the Auditorium Annex and organized by choosing Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts as chairman and Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming as secretary. It instructed Chairman Lodge to name a subcommittee to draft a platform and then took a recess for an hour. Senator Lodge is chairman of the subcommittee and its members as selected by him are:

Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire.
Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.
Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio.
Senator A. J. Hopkins of Illinois.
Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming.
Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota.
Senator W. D. Heyburn of Idaho.
Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana.
Edward Lauterbach of New York.
J. W. Blythe of Iowa.
Frank H. Short of California.

The makeup of this subcommittee, to which was intrusted the real work of formulating the platform, caused comment. Ten of the thirteen are members of congress, nine of them being senators. Of the three outsiders Blythe of Iowa is the man who led the opposition in his state to the "Iowa idea" and defeated Gov. Cummins, its apostle. Lauterbach of New York represents the "stand pat" republicans in that state. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was put on to speak for his revision plank, and is supported by Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

Woman Suffragists Heard.

When the full committee got together after recess it met in the New Jersey headquarters, and hearings were given to those having planks to propose. First came Judge C. W. Thomas from Belleville, Ill., with his plan for a change in party government, but he was sent off to the committee on rules in a hurry, the committee holding it was the proper body to consider his matter. Then the place was given to women, and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch marshaled a body of advocates of woman's suffrage. They had a plank reading:

"We favor the submission by congress to the various states of a constitutional amendment giving further political rights to women."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, who first spoke for it, put everybody in good humor at once by remarking:

"I am somewhat afraid of all you gentlemen, except Senator Foraker. I have had to listen to him so often he is bound, out of reciprocity, to listen to me."

Every committeeman laughed at this, Senator Foraker, perhaps, the loudest, and then Mrs. Upton went on to say that all that was asked was that the question of suffrage for women be submitted to the states to be voted on. She argued that as limited suffrage had worked well in Ohio it would work better if it were extended and remarked:

"We represent half the inhabitants of this country. If we represented half the voters we would not have to be here pleading with you."

This brought out both laughter and applause and Senator Foraker arose and said: "In self-defense I will say you can all now easily understand why Mrs. Upton is not afraid of me."

Thinks Women Better Voters.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley of Chicago made a general plea for woman's suffrage on the ground that it would add to the better vote of the country, and then Olympia Brown Willis of Wisconsin made an impassioned speech based on moral grounds. She was introduced as a woman who had been working in the cause for forty years, "before most of us had heard of it," said Mrs. McCullough.

"This is such an opportune time," said Mrs. Willis. "The party has no opposition in this election. It can insert this plank we ask for and not fear it in the least will lessen its chances of success at the election." This appealed to the committeemen as an exhibition of practical politics and they applauded again. Mrs. Willis closed with the plea that President Roosevelt had approved the plank and the party should follow its leader.

Arbitration Plank Offered.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, representing the arbitration congress lately held in Washington, came forward with the arbitration plank that body asked to have inserted. It read:

"We favor the peaceful settlement of all international differences by arbitration and advocate the negotiation of arbitration treaties between the government of the United States and the governments of other nations."

In this connection Mr. Bartholdt read a letter he had written to Senator Lodge inclosing a copy of the plank, and adding that that much of it following the words "and advocate" might be omitted if thought advisable.

"It is a return to the principles always advocated by the republican party up to ten years ago," continued the congressman. "Why it has been omitted of late I cannot imagine. I think I can say advisedly that it would meet with the approval of President Roosevelt, and it would go far to answer the cry that he is a war president. Politically it would be wise, for it we do not put it in our platform the democrats will in theirs."

For Internal Waterways.

Ralph Loveland of Saginaw, Mich., asked for this plank:

"We believe in further improvement of the waterways along the great lakes for the benefit of the nation's great internal marine commerce and we recommend that such improvement shall, along our borders, be directed to the channels lying within the jurisdiction of the republic when practicable."

Explaining it Mr. Loveland said most of the work done by this government between Lakes Erie, and Michigan, and Superior had been in Canadian waters.

Asks Vote for Washington.

Dr. Robert Reyburn of Washington, the physician who attended President Garfield after he was shot, appeared with a plank to change the political status of the District of Columbia. It read:

"Resolved, That the right of suffrage and a representative form of government be restored to the District of Columbia."

H. L. Johnson of Georgia followed with a request that this plank be put in the platform:

"The growth of a new system of involuntary servitude in several states without conviction through the courts and known as 'peonage,' appalls the conscience of the country and we commend to the republican members of congress the enactment of such additional laws as will effectually forbid and punish the same."

Afro-American Demand.

Representing the Afro-American league, recently in session in Chicago, James H. Hayes of Virginia, C. R. Clifford of West Virginia, and James E. Dixon of Rhode Island, presented to the committee a plank suggesting a force bill or else a reduction in the congressional representation of southern states if disfranchisement was continued. It read:

"The right of suffrage should not be withheld wherever intelligence and a loyal regard for the spirit and aims of the constitution are manifested. Whenever it is denied for reasons that do not apply to an understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship, a due regard for life, property, and the perpetuation of popular government the act is in direct conflict with the intent and letter of the constitution of the United States. The republican party, therefore, is opposed to all forms of disfranchisement founded on caste and race prejudices."

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to consider the draft of a platform to be presented to it by the subcommittee.

ALASKA GIVEN MORE VOTES.

Rules Committee Allows It Six Representatives, Though Some Objection Is Made.

There was a flutter in the committee on rules and order of business, which met yesterday afternoon, when objection was made to the proposed increase of the representation of Alaska in the next national convention.

The committee selected Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania for chairman and J. F. Manning of Vermont as secretary.

The committee then adopted the rules of the last convention and the fifty-fourth congress as the rules of the convention, but with an amendment to make representation from territories to be:

"Six delegates each from the territories of Arizona, Indian, New Mexico, Alaska, and Oklahoma; six from Porto Rico with two votes, six from the Philippines with two votes, six from Hawaii, and two from the District of Columbia."

Committee on Organization.

The committee on permanent organization organized by electing W. M. Johnson of New Jersey chairman and Gov. George H. Carter of Hawaii secretary. No other name than that of Joseph G. Cannon for permanent chairman of the convention was presented, and he was accordingly nominated unanimously, as were all the temporary officials, except the temporary chairman.

No torture compares to that of a rheumatic. Prescription No. 2,851, by Eimer & Amend, quickest relief of all.

LA FOLLETTE ROW IS HEARD AGAIN.

Credentials Subcommittee Is Struggling with the Case During Night.

GOVERNOR'S "LAST WORD"

Delaware Case Is Won by Addicks, While Louisiana Fight Is Compromised.

The credentials committee of the convention opened up its work yesterday afternoon by hearing a final and sensational statement from the La Follette faction of Wisconsin republicans. Then, considering his case lost, Gov. La Follette left Chicago on a 6 o'clock train for home. His declaration was that the matter would be carried to the polls in November.

After the governor had departed and the case was supposed to be closed, the credentials committee resumed consideration of the dispute and turned it over to a subcommittee, and that subcommittee announced at 2 a. m. that it would not be able to reach a decision until morning.

When the committee assembled shortly after the close of the convention's afternoon session, Senator McComas, who had been made chairman, suggested the whole controversy should be thrown out of court. But he was overruled by a majority of the members, who wanted to hear the details of the strife between Senators Spooner and Quarles and the governor's faction.

Then it was that Gov. La Follette stepped in and pulled down his side of the quarrel. This act was accompanied by a written statement in which the "half breeds" set forth their grievances.

Tells Why He Dropped Fight.

In the withdrawal papers was found the following statement:

"The national committee did not examine our record or appoint any subcommittee to do so, but at the close of the argument, immediately decided the contest upon the conflicting and wholly contradictory oral statements of counsel for the respective parties.

"The conduct of the committee in deciding the contest immediately without examining the records or any of the credentials of delegates made it clear that the case had been determined by them in advance of its presentation.

"We now find on the credentials committee a number of the gentlemen who as members of the national committee were most active in their support of the cause of the contesting delegates. Every member of the credentials committee, as we are informed, has been approached in advance of the hearing for the purpose of securing a determination of the contest in favor of the contesting delegates.

"Believing, in view of the foregoing, that it would be futile to present our cause before this committee, we prefer to rest it with the republican voters of the state of Wisconsin for their determination."

The statement was signed by Isaac Stephenson, Robert M. La Follette, J. N. Stout, and W. D. Connor.

Case Goes to Subcommittee.

That statement was supposed to be the "last word," but in the evening M. G. Jeffries, an attorney from Oshkosh, was heard in defense of the Spooner stalwarts. This led to the appointment of a subcommittee consisting of Gov. Durbin of Indiana, E. C. Benton of Massachusetts, and John J. Gardner of New Jersey, with instructions to go over all the records in the case and report back to the full committee.

It is expected this report will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning.

Early in the evening the stalwart faction, upon leaving the committee room, was handed the La Follette statement, and retired to the office of the sergeant at arms to formulate a reply. Senator Quarles said:

"They were simply afraid to meet us on the floor of the convention or before the committee on credentials. Then they insulted every member of the national committee and every member of the credentials committee and went away."

Victory for Addicks Men.

In addition to the La Follette case the credentials committee took up the Addicks Delaware matter. A hearing was granted to both sides, and the anti-Addicks faction, through its attorney, charged Addicks had at different times used some $390,000 to obtain the election of his lieutenants and in the effort to elect himself United States senator.

Mr. Addicks rose to a question of personal privilege and emphatically denied the charge. He was not permitted to make a speech, however, but replied to questions from the committee. The conclusion was favorable to Addicks.

Louisiana Case Compromised.

The Louisiana contest between the "lily white" and negro elements was settled by giving both delegations seats among the delegate sections, but with the understanding that they divide the representation and thus give each delegate half a vote. Former Gov. Warmoth said he was satisfied with the decision and added: "It is better to accept half a loaf than to get no bread." The speech made by Warmoth changed the sentiment materially. He pleaded for harmony and an opportunity to show what can be done in Louisiana for the ticket next fall.

The original program as made by the national committee was carried through in all contests save that from Louisiana and possibly that from Wisconsin.

Gov. Yates received another "fall" when the committee refused to seat A. H. Murry in place of Committeeman Schuyler in the Twenty-first Illinois district.

After a trip of 6,000 miles, the contesting Alaska delegation fears it will get no hearing. A. V. Watson of Cape Nome and three others who claim to be the regularly selected delegates, neglected to mail their credentials, and when they arrived found the "totem pole" delegation had been seated.

Decisions in Other Contests.

Other contests were decided as follows:

Third Mississippi—Each faction given half the vote.

Second Virginia—G. E. Bowden and A. H. Martins, who were seated by national committee, are seated.

Thirty-third New York—J. Sloat Fassett awarded seat.

Seventh Texas (Galveston)—A. J. Rosenthal and H. L. Price seated.

Fifth Missouri (Kansas City)—Postmaster J. H. Harris and A. W. Love seated; action of national committee, which gave half the vote to the Kerens faction.

Twentieth Ohio—J. B. Zerbe, who was upheld by the national committee, given seat; said to have been Senator Hanna's wish that Mr. Zerbe represent his home district in convention.

Fourth Ohio—Seating of O. E. Harrison and W. L. Russell by national committee upheld.

FREE TRAINS TO ST. LOUIS.

Delegates Will Have Them at Their Disposal on Friday Morning.

Senator Depew, who is chairman of the committee to accept the invitation to the delegates to visit the St. Louis exposition, said last night that he would report to the convention that there would be three special trains leaving Chicago Friday morning—one by the Alton, one by the Illinois Central, and one by the Wabash. These trains would furnish free transportation on the presentation of convention credentials and all the roads had agreed that transportation after the visit would be honored in the same way from St. Louis as from Chicago.

REDUCED RATES TO ST. LOUIS

$6—Via the Wabash—$6

On Thursday, June 23, the Wabash will sell coach excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at $6.00 for the round trip, good seven days. Those who want sleepers can purchase excursion tickets at $8.00 for the round trip, good for ten days. Trains leave Chicago 11:03 a. m., 9:17 p. m., and 11:20 p. m. Ticket offices, 97 Adams street.

R. R. Hitt, Illinois' Absent, Favorite Son.

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OPENING SESSION GIVES KEYNOTE.

Speech of Former Secretary Root to Be Principal Document of Republican Campaign.

(Continued from first page.)

and appealed to those beside her to decide the knotty question.

Every woman in the row said, "Why, clap your hands, of course," and thereupon she did, applauding the entrance of her husband to the best of her ability amid the delighted smiles and bows of those about her.

Compares Convention to D. A. R.

"The senator's voice doesn't keep much better order than my girls," said Mrs. Fairbanks, referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is the president general, and this criticism on the convention was echoed by every woman in the vicinity.

In the evening Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks held a series of receptions at the hotel, and not only the nomination, but the election as well, seemed to be taken for granted by the enthusiastic throng. The Indiana delegation appears to be wild with delight, although the leaders recognize the fact that one of the bitterest fights in the history of the state is bound to succeed the presidential election, in the event of the success of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The senator will not resign his seat unless he is actually elected vice president. He will follow the precedent set by Garfield in this regard, and will not let go of the things he has until he is reasonably certain of the things to come. His recognition of the certainty of his nomination has been accepted on all hands as a tacit agreement on his part to abide by the will of the convention.

The only effort of the Indiana men, therefore, has been directed towards securing the withdrawal of the other favorite sons so as to make the nomination of Fairbanks by acclamation as well as that of Roosevelt. Some of the favorite sons were disinclined to forego the advantages to be gained by advertising themselves to the community, but it is generally believed that by Thursday, when the time comes for actual nomination, all the other candidates will be out of the way and the second place on the ticket will be filled without the necessity of a formal roll call.

Secretary Root's Speech.

Secretary Root's speech was not only a splendid effort from an oratorical standpoint, as one had a right to expect from the distinguished lawyer, but it was also a remarkable political effort. No keynote for a campaign was ever sounded as Elihu Root sounded it in yesterday's convention. The delegates, stoic politicians though they were, were thrilled with the brilliance of his argument and the fervidness of his eloquence. His summing up of the achievements of the McKinley and the Roosevelt administrations fully justified the selection of Mr. Root as the temporary chairman.

He nearly lost his voice several days ago, and for that reason the people in the far-away galleries to the right and left heard but little or nothing of his splendid effort.

The expert political managers before and about him, however, knew what they were getting, and their faces beamed with delight when they realized that the speech being delivered with such easy effort was of such a rare character that it could be, and would be, distributed by the million, from ocean to ocean, and that it would be the foundation stone of all the arguments and appeals of the coming campaign.

Compared with Bryan's Effort.

In looking over the question of campaign speeches, it is a curious thing to recall the fact that Mr. Bryan's wonderful outburst here in Chicago eight years ago, which secured for him the democratic nomination for the presidency, merely affected the enthusiastic emotions of several hundred delegates just before him, and had, in fact, little to do with the conduct of the subsequent campaign.

In this respect Mr. Root's effort is a distinct advance upon that of Bryan. It is, on the whole, clear, calm, collected, and intensely intellectual. There are bursts of splendid oratory and of genuine eloquence, but its value from a political standpoint lies in the fact that all of Mr. Root's great ability as a lawyer has been exerted to present a summing up of the republican case which is almost irresistible.

He never appealed to judge or jury with such consummate art. His references to the dead McKinley and the dead Hanna were not unduly artful nor unduly emotional.

There was no claptrap in his talk. It was an argument to men, and to thinking men at that. But he mingled his logic and his eloquence with such rare skill as to lead his hearers insensibly along the pathway of republican success in the last eight years, noting in rapid succession the establishment of the gold standard, the reenactment of a sensible tariff law, the successful conduct of the Spanish war, the upbuilding of free Cuba, the restoration of peace in the Philippines, the annexation of Hawaii, the settlement of the Alaskan boundary, the reorganization of the army, the concentration of the militia, the rebuilding of the navy, and other splendid achievements, winding up with the successful negotiations necessary to the building of the Panama canal.

It may be doubted whether there has ever been presented before in the history of general politics a single effort of a single man which has so completely epitomized the claims to success of a great national political party as was done in the extraordinary speech delivered by Secretary Root yesterday, and which, as a matter of course, will be the principal campaign document to be circulated this summer from the republican national headquarters.

Much Enthusiasm Shown.

Taking into consideration the fact that there is absolutely no contest on any important matter to be presented for the decision of the delegates, it is extraordinary that so much enthusiasm should have been developed at the opening sessions of the great convention.

The proceedings, aside from Mr. Root's speech, were of the most routine character. Every bit of the work had been rehearsed in advance, every resolution had been written out, every man had been designated for the particular work he was called upon to perform.

The delegates were good humored, the hall was beautiful to look upon, the seating arrangements were satisfactory, and altogether everybody was in good humor. Uncle Joe Cannon, Chauncey Depew, Gov. Odell, Senator Fairbanks, and every other notability on the floor was given an enthusiastic welcome at every stage of the proceedings.

Great Crowd Tender.

The great crowd was tender. It looked up at the heroic portrait of Senator Hanna and seemed subdued to a spirit of reverence due to the fact that since the last convention the great republican president and the almost equally great republican general had both gone beyond.

So the people were considerate of the plucky weakness of Chairman Payne, whose serious invalidism did not prevent his calling the convention to order in the usual manner and he presented Secretary Root as the choice of the national committee for the position of temporary chairman. This practically concluded the proceedings of the convention, because after Mr. Root had made his speech there was nothing to do except to organize the various committees which will present to the convention its real work at today's session.

The proceedings altogether lasted less than two hours. They lacked, as a matter of course, the ginger which comes when the political atmosphere is highly charged with electricity, but there was a dignified and even warm hearted enthusiasm upon the mention of the names of Roosevelt, McKinley, and Hanna, which showed that the delegates were by no means apathetic. And when this condition was accentuated by Mr. Root's keynote, the recess was taken, much to the delight of the assembled delegates.

In many respects it should be noted the opening day of the convention at Chicago was far more enthusiastic than the first session of the gathering at Philadelphia, when McKinley was to be nominated by acclamation, as Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be here.

Travelers Find

ear sickness, sea sickness, and travel "wear and tear" promptly dispelled by "Orangeine."

FAIRBANKS SETS SILENCE RECORD.

Refuses to Inform Any of 569 Persons Whether He Will Take Nomination.

ONLY REPLY IS "THANKS"

Buys Bigger Hats than Usual, and Supporters Take This as Acceptance.

School children are familiar with the man who knew how to remain silent in seven different languages, but Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana set a new long distance silence record yesterday. He held his tongue when 569 persons successively asked him whether or not he would accept the republican nomination for the vice presidency of the United States. "Thanks," was the cool, courteous, and humorously irrelevant answer returned to even the most searching questions on the subject.

Not a single sign as to his intentions did the tall Indianian give by word of mouth during the ceaseless rain of interrogation that fell upon him from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. But on the hypothesis that actions speak louder than words is possible faintly to forecast his probable course by his action in the matter of headgear.

Senator Fairbanks invested heavily in the afternoon in hats—large sized hats, bigger than he has been accustomed to wearing. After 267 persons had called him "vice president" he went to a downtown store, secretly and alone, and had his soft straw hat (size 7) stretched. He then purchased another straw, size 7¼, and as a further precaution had a pearl gray fedora, size 7¼, sent to his room the Annex.

"Does that mean that you're preparing to have your head swelled by having the nomination handed to you in spite of yourself?" asked Postmaster Coyne, who happened to intrude when the roomy head coverings were being purchased.

"Thanks!" replied the senator warmly as he hurried from the store.

Call Him "Next Vice President."

An actual and accurate count established the fact that Mr. Fairbanks successfully parried the questions of 569 different interlocutors during the day. Of this number thirty-six were women. The method in which the inquiries were dodged without offending the inquirers showed to how marvelously fine a point the great game of politics may be carried.

Of the 569 questioners, 323 opened operations by saying they were addressing the "next vice president of the United States." Each one was sure none except himself had thought of such a clever introductory remark, and each, therefore, laughed heartily at it. This was a fatal mistake. Mr. Fairbanks also laughed as if he, too, had never heard the saying before, and that was all there was to it.

Jokers Most Easily Parried.

The conversation, begun in a joking mood, was not allowed to get back to so sad and serious a thing as the vice presidency. The jokers were the easiest class of assailants that the tall Hoosier had to circumvent.

Another kind of inquiry that made no difficulty for the reticent senator was the automatic, self-answering kind. Judge Cochran of Wisconsin brought a number of his fellow-delegates up to have them fire off the usual "Roosevelt running mate" question, and when Mr. Fairbanks had solemnly and heartily said "Thanks" all round the judge supplied the remaining talk which he thought ought to have come from the senator.

While Fairbanks stood by, silent and unembarrassed, Cochran explained how great a sacrifice it was for a United States senator to step into so dead a thing as the vice presidential chair. Then the conference broke up, leaving things exactly "in statu quo."

Never Dodges an Interview.

Never once during the long weary day did Mr. Fairbanks attempt to dodge an interview with any man who showed the slightest desire to speak to him. He always grasped his persecutor firmly by the hand and said in the most cordial tones, "How aire yeh? I'm very glad to see yeh." There was a rising accent on the Yankee "aire," and again on the "very" that made the greeting sound as if it were particularly addressed to the individual who received it, and that it was reserved for him alone.

SAYS SHE IS FOR FAIRBANKS.

Wife "Will Help Him in Whatever He Decides to Do"—Evades Expressing Her Own Choice.

"I think the position of senator—and of a senator's wife, too—is a perfectly delightful one, don't you? It—I mean the position of senator—is one of dignity, and influence, and social prestige, and all that, and I enjoy Washington life immensely."

So said Mrs. Fairbanks, the wife of the silent senator of Indiana, yesterday as she sat in the parlor of the Annex holding an informal reception to the hosts of friends who crowded about to greet her. She had been asked how she would like to be the wife of a vice president and with skill worthy of her husband had parried the question.

"But," Mrs. Fairbanks hastened to add, "the position of vice president is one of great importance. It is the second in the land, you know—second only to that of president."

"But would you like to be the wife of the vice president?" the questioner persisted.

"Well," replied Mrs. Fairbanks, "you know that whatever the senator decides to do I shall know that it is best and shall help him in every way."

And the conversation shifted to less dangerous ground.

"Did I like the convention today?" said Mrs. Fairbanks. "Yes, indeed I did. Secretary Root's speech was grand, wasn't it? It struck the keynote for the whole convention.

"You see, I am really an old timer at conventions. I was with Mr. Fairbanks at the convention that nominated Blaine and the one that nominated Harrison. And then, you know, the senator was temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention when President McKinley was nominated. O, I enjoy the conventions immensely."

SHAW TALKS ON THE TARIFF.

Secretary of the Treasury Speaks at Crowded Massmeeting in the Auditorium.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, last night addressed a crowded massmeeting in the Auditorium theater. "Tariff for Protection" was his topic. Congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, introduced as the "new northern star" by Chairman Frank O. Lowden, also spoke. On the platform were more than 200 delegates.

"This campaign is an education to the people, a great school of statecraft," said Secretary Shaw. "If this country is to continue in its upward course, young men must study statecraft, and there must be statesmanship in congress.

"Our opponents lay stress on the fact that some American manufactures are sold abroad cheaper than at home," continued the speaker. "A nonpartisan commission appointed by congress to investigate the subject reported that merchandise to the value of $4,000,000 anually is sold abroad cheaper than in the domestic market. The report shows that some of these articles are protected in this country by patents, and are not so protected in the foreign markets."

"I stand for the purity of the race and equal opportunity for every man, whether black or white, to rise under the constitution and the flag," said Congressman Bede. "The negro, like the white man, can stand almost anything except temptation. All the history of the world cannot show an example of progress such as the blacks of the south have made in the last forty years. The problem will be solved in the interests of both races."

HARPER'S

MAGAZINE FOR JULY

8 Complete Short Stories

Freedom of the Seas

Prof. John Bassett Moore, LL. D., contributes a most important article on the development of this principle in our diplomatic system. A strikingly interesting chapter in diplomatic history.

Miniature Kingdom

Robert Shackleton writes of a visit to an independent European principality of sixty-eight square miles which has maintained its self-government for over two centuries.

Mr. Janvie in Brittany

A delightful account of the author's visit to the quaint little Breton village of Pleumanach, with many pictures by Walter Appleton Clark, who accompanied Mr. Janvier.

C. H. Hinton writes on this most interesting scientific question. His article is the clearest exposition of the subject that has appeared. Illustrated with explanatory diagrams.

The Fourth Dimension

Brander Matthews writes entertainingly on the famous verse satires in our literature. Many of these amusing verses are quoted, recalling forgotten poets and their work.

American Satires in Verse

A charming paper, in which the great naturalist discusses some questions, such as "Do Birds Enjoy Their Own Singing?" etc.

John Burroughs on Nature's Way

21 Separate Contributions. Many Pictures in Colors.

Part II. Mrs. Humphry Ward's Great Novel, The Marriage of William Ashe

INDIANA GIVES A SENATOR

STATE YIELDS TO INEVITABLE IN SELECTION OF FAIRBANKS.

Delegates, Though Reluctant to Let Him Go to Service of Nation, Accept Situation—Nominating Speech Probably Will Be Made by Dolliver of Iowa, That State Being Called First Instead of Alabama—Hitt Not Yet Formally Out of Race.

"Indiana will submit gracefully to the inevitable," was one way in which delegates from the Hoosier state expressed their attitude yesterday toward the "foregone conclusion" that Senator Fairbanks would be nominated tomorrow for vice president. The senator himself maintained his silence and will not speak to the point, say his friends, until he has been declared the choice of the convention.

The Indiana delegation, almost to a man, deplores the fact that Fairbanks is to be nominated, believing the senator's political future is to be curtailed and restricted by his leaving the floor of the upper house of congress for the chair of its presiding officer. However, with the agile adaptability of born politicians, they practically completed yesterday their plans for his nomination.

Dolliver to Name Fairbanks.

As a result, it is fairly well established that when the roll of states is called tomorrow for candidates for the vice presidential nomination, Alabama, the first in line, will give precedence to Iowa, and Senator Dolliver will then rise and present the name of Fairbanks. It is believed there will be no other nominations.

Speeches seconding the Iowa nomination will be made by Senator Depew of New York, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Foraker of Ohio, and ex-Senator Carter of Montana.

"Such, at least, is the tentative program for the presentation of Mr. Fairbanks' name to the convention," said Daniel M. Ransdell of Indianapolis, sergeant at arms of the United States senate and a close friend of the Indiana senator.

Senator Dolliver is known to have been approached by a prominent member of the Indiana delegation and formally requested to place the name of Fairbanks before the convention.

"I can't give my answer now," is said to have been his reply. "Later on I shall be in a position to reply definitely."

If the senator from Iowa declines it is said that the speech nominating Fairbanks will be made by former Gov. E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been mentioned frequently during several days past as the man most likely to perform that office.

Hitt Still in Race.

Rumor was current during the day at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation that Senator Cullom had telegraphed Representative Hitt at Washington asking that the Illinois candidate withdraw his name "for the sake of harmony." Mr. Hitt was still a candidate last night, however. Whether his name will be presented before the convention will depend on the decision of the Illinois delegation, to be reached at a caucus this morning.

"I shall call a caucus of the Illinois delegation for tomorrow morning," said Senator Cullom last night. "It will then be decided whether Mr. Hitt's name is to be placed before the convention. The Illinois delegation will be with him as long as there is a chance. Some encouragement was received from other delegations today, but reports of Mr. Hitt's illness—which is not serious—have done his candidacy much harm.'

ALTERNATE STRUCK BY CAB.

William Hodson of Minnesota Suffers Broken Leg in Accident in Front of Coliseum.

William Hodson, an alternate delegate from Hastings, Minn., was struck by a cab yesterday afternoon and severely injured. He had just alighted from a Wabash avenue street car in front of the Coliseum, when the accident occurred. He was knocked down and his right leg fractured.

AIM AT A REAPPORTIONING

MANY DELEGATES JOIN MOVEMENT FOR A CHANGE.

Likely to Take Definite Form Today and Be Submitted—Southern Delegates Said to Be Less Opposed to the Plan than Formerly, but One Colored Man Expresses Idea of His Race That Curtailment of Its Possible Representation Is an Evil.

The movement for the reapportionment of delegates to the national convention on the basis of the total republican vote cast in each state instead of the representation in congress received impetus yesterday. Several more states joined the agitation with grievances of discrimination against the republican strength.

It is likely that the movement will take definite form today. The plan is to have the proposition submitted by some western state and seconded by an eastern state.

It transpired during the day that the southern delegates may not be so opposed to the plan as might be expected. Whenever the subject has been mentioned in previous conventions the negro delegates have raised the cry that reapportionment would mean the elimination of the blacks from participating in the party councils.

Opposition on the Wane.

"I think the opposition to reapportionment is dying out," said Secretary J. R. Lyons of the Georgia delegation. "The better educated of the negro politicians have freed themselves of the old prejudices. They see that a fair reapportionment of representation in the convention would be the best thing for the party. I myself will work heartily for any plan that recognizes fairly all interests."

The rank and file of the black delegates, however, seem to have an idea that any reform of the system by which delegates are apportioned would result in leaving them at home when such a lark as a republican convention is on hand.

Colored Man's View of It.

"Why, yo' don' spose we'se gwine vote for such a fool proposition as this what you call it—reapportioning scheme?" exclaimed a colored delegate at McCoy's hotel last night when asked the opinion of his delegation. "Ain't this about the only time a black man has to swell round and mix up with the national life, an' we ain't gwine to give up the glorious opportunity fer a song. Why, it's a liberal education for a colored man to come up north here and live like a white man for a few days. No reapportioning for this delegate."

WALSH GIVES $5,000 BANQUET.

Wealthy Colorado Mine Owner Entertains Republican Leaders at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy mine owner, a member of the Colorado delegation to the republican national convention, gave a dinner last night at the Grand Pacific hotel for Gov. J. H. Peabody and his fellow members of the Colorado delegation. The guests, more than 100 in number, included many United States senators, governors, members of congress, and federal officers.

The dinner was one of the most elaborate ever given in Chicago, costing $50 a plate. The tables were arranged in the form of a six pointed star, with a round table in the center.

A reception preceded the dinner, Mr. Walsh presenting Gov. Peabody and the members of the Colorado delegation to the other guests.

Several prominent republicans were entertained at a dinner given by Capt. Norton Goddard at the Standard club for Gov. Odell of New York. Senator Depew, one of the speakers, said: "Although I am 70 years old and feel but 25 I expect to see the time when the governor of our state is the leader of our party."

Cortelyou Bound for Chicago.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor left here this afternoon for Chicago.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

Naturally effervescent and mildly alkaline it greatly benefits the entire digestive tract

On receipt of 25 cents, the United Agency Co., 503-5th Ave., New York, will mail an Apollinaris Bottle Stopper. This excellent money-saving stopper will keep Apollinaris fresh and sparkling after the bottle is opened.

The National Republican Convention in Session at the Coliseum.
[From a photograph, copyright, 1904, by the George R. Lawrence Co.]

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WORK IS BEGUN IN CONVENTION.

Temporary Chairman Root Outlines Issues of the Coming Campaign.

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Senator Depew Speaks on Resolution Accepting St. Louis Invitation.

The first session of the republican national convention was called to order in the Coliseum at 12:14 p. m. yesterday by Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, acting chairman of the national committee. He introduced the Rev. Timothy P. Frost of the First Methodist church, Evanston, who delivered the prayer.

Then Senator Scott said "On behalf of Samuel R. Raymond and his associates of the city committee of Chicago, who have nobly and willingly assisted your committee in discharging the duties of preparing this hall for this convention, I present to you this gavel as chairman of the national committee."

Chairman Payne—Senator Scott, please convey to Mr. Raymond and his associates my thanks for their courtesy and consideration.

The call for the convention, dated from Washington, Jan. 16, and signed by Senator Hanna, was then read.

When the reading clerk reached the name of Senator Hanna as chairman the applause was loud and prolonged.

Van Sant Presents Table.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota then came to the platform and was applauded. He was introduced by Mr. Payne.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention," said Gov. Van Sant, "I have been delegated to present this historic table to this convention. It was made by the manual training class of the South Minneapolis High school. Your acceptance will honor the students and encourage industrial education throughout the United States. The table was first used in 1892 in Minneapolis, where Indiana's honored son and one of America's greatest statesmen was renominated for president of the United States—Benjamin Harrison.

"In 1896 the table again was used to nominate that beloved president whose election spelled democratic doom and inaugurated republican policies; which gave us the greatest era of prosperity our country has ever known. This will continue as long as the party of progress is in power.

"Again at Philadelphia the same honor was conferred for a second time upon that distinguished citizen, soldier, and statesman. We ask you to use the table now and make it more historical, for you will nominate that fearless, invincible leader without a dissenting vote, Theodore Roosevelt. [Great applause, followed by cheers.] Minnesota not only presents the table but, with an unbroken record, will give her electoral vote in November to the nominees of this convention."

Root's Name Is Presented.

Chairman Payne—It gives me pleasure to accept on behalf of the convention the table which is before me. The republican national committee has selected for your temporary chairman Elihu Root of New York and presents his name for your acceptance.

Root Addresses the Convention.

Gov. Odell of New York moved that the action of the national committee in the selection of the temporary chairman be approved. The motion was unanimously carried and Temporary Chairman Root was introduced. He addressed the convention as follows:

The responsibility of government rests upon the republican party. The complicated machinery through which the 80,000,000 people of the United States govern themselves answers to no single will. The composite government devised by the framers of the constitution to meet the conditions of national life more than a century ago requires the willing cooperation of many minds, the combination of many independent factors, in every forward step for the general welfare.

The president at Washington with his cabinet, the ninety senators representing forty-five sovereign staes, the 386 representatives in congress—are required to reach concurrent action upon a multitude of questions involving varied and conflicting interests, and requiring investigation, information, discussion, and reconciliation of views. From all our vast territory with its varieties of climate and industry, from all our great population active in production and commerce and social progress and intellectual and moral life to a degree never before attained by any people—difficult problems press upon the national government.

Will of People Must Govern.

Within the last five years more than 66,000 bills have been introduced in congress. Some method of selection must be followed. There must be some preliminary process to ascertain the general tenor of public judgment upon the principles to be applied in government, and some organization and recognition of leadership which shall bring a legislative majority and the executive into accord in the practical application of those principles; or effective government becomes impossible.

The practical governing instinct of our people has adapted the machinery devised in the eighteenth to the conditions of the twentieth century by the organization of national political parties. In them men join for the promotion of a few cardinal principles upon which they agree. For the sake of those principles they lay aside their differences upon less important questions. To represent those principles and to carry on the government in accordance with them, they present to the people candidates whose competency and loyalty they approve. The people by their choice of candidates indicate the principles and methods which they wish followed in the conduct of their government. They do not merely choose between men; they choose between parties—between the principles they profess, the methods they follow, the trustworthiness of their professions, the inferences to be drawn from the records of their past, the general weight of character of the body of men who will be brought into participation in government by their ascendency.

Epoch in Life of Party.

When the course of the next administration is but half done the republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under republican presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of congress has been republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security of the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity, and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of republican control.

Asks Continuance of Confidence.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention we are about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the republican party.

We shall ask it because the principles to which we declare our adherence are right, and the best interests of our country require that they should be followed in its government.

We shall ask it because the unbroken record of the republican party in the past is an assurance of the sincerity of our declarations and the fidelity with which we shall give them effect. Because we have been constant in principle, loyal to our beliefs, and faithful to our promises we are entitled to be believed and trusted now.

Party Character Is Assurance.

We shall ask it because the character of the party gives assurance of good government. A great political organization, competent to govern, is not a chance collection of individuals brought together for the moment as the shifting sands are piled up by wind and sea, to be swept away, to be formed and reformed again. It is a growth. Traditions and sentiments reaching down through struggles of years gone, and the stress and heat of old conflicts, and the influence of leaders passed away, and the ingrained habit of applying fixed rules of interpretation and of thought—all give to a political party known and inalienable qualities from which must follow in its deliberate judgment and ultimate action like results for good or bad government.

We do not deny that other parties have in their membership men of morality and patriotism; but we assert with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life, by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has followed, the republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its ascendency the best guarantee of a government loyal to principle and effective in execution. Through it more than any other political organization the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it has been may be known certainly what it must be. Not all of us rise to its standard; not all of us are worthy of its glorious history; but as a whole this great political organization—the party of Lincoln and McKinley—cannot fail to work in the spirit of its past and in loyalty to great ideals.

Candidates of Proved Competency.

We shall ask the continued confidence of the people because the candidates whom we present are of proved competency and patriotism, fitted to fill the offices for which they are nominated to the credit and honor of our country.

We shall ask it, because the present policies of our government are beneficial and ought not to be set aside; and the people's business is being well done and ought not to be interfered with.

Have not the American people reason for satisfaction and pride in the conduct of their government since the election of 1900, when they rendered their judgment of aproval upon the first administration of President McKinley? Have we not had an honest government? Have not the men selected for office been men of good reputation, who by their past lives had given evidence that they were honest and competent? Can any private business be pointed out in which lapses from honesty have been so few and so trifling proportionately as in the public service of the United States? And when they have occurred have not the offenders been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished without regard to political or personal relations?

Points to Past Achievements.

Have we not had an effective government? Have not the laws been enforced? Has not the slow process of legislative discussion upon many serious questions been brought to practical conclusions, embodied in beneficial statutes? And has not the executive proceeded without vacillation or weakness to give these effect? Are not the laws of the United States obeyed at home, and does not our government command respect and honor throughout the world?

Have we not had a safe and conservative government? Has not property been protected? Are not the fruits of enterprise and industry secure? What safeguard of the constitution for vested right or individual freedom has not been scrupulously observed? When has any American administration ever dealt more considerately and wisely with questions which might have been the cause of conflict with foreign powers? When have more just settlements been reached by peaceful means? When has any administration wielded a more powerful influence for peace? And when have we rested more secure in friendship with all mankind?

Burdensome Taxes Removed.

Four years ago the business of the country was loaded with burdensome internal taxes imposed during the war with Spain. By the acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, the country has been wholly relieved of that annual burden of over $100,000,000; and the further accumulation of a surplus which was constantly withdrawing the money of the country from circulation has been prevented by the reduction of taxation.

Between June 30, 1900, and June 1, 1904, our treasury department collected in revenues the enormous sum of $2,203,000,000 and expended $2,028,000,000, leaving us with a surplus of over $170,000,000, after paying the $50,000,000 for the Panama canal and loaning $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition. Excluding those two extraordinary payments, which are investments from past surplus and not expenditures of current income, the surplus for this year will be the reasonable amount of about $12,000,000.

Currency on a Stable Basis.

The vast and complicated transactions of the treasury, which for the last fiscal year show actual cash receipts of $4,250,290,262 and disbursements of $4,113,199,414, have been conducted with perfect accuracy and fidelity, and without the loss of a dollar. Under wise management, the financial act of March 14, 1900, which embodied the sound financial principles of the republican party and provided for the maintenance of our currency on the stable basis of the gold standard, has wrought out beneficial results.

On the 1st of November, 1899, the interest bearing debt of the United States was $1,046,049,020. On the 1st of May last the amount of that debt was $895,157,440, a reduction of $150,891,580. By refunding, the annual interest has been still more rapidly reduced from $40,347,884 on the 1st of November, 1899, to $24,176,745 on the 1st of June, 1904, an annual saving of over $16,000,000.

Banking Facilities Increased.

When the financial act was passed the thinly settled portions of our country were suffering for lack of banking facilities, because the banks were in the large towns, and none could be organized with a capital of less than $50,000. Under the provisions of that act there were organized down to the 1st of May last 1296 small banks of $25,000 capital, furnishing, under all the safeguards of the national banking system, facilities to the small communities of the west and south. The facilities made possible by that act have increased the circulation of national banks from $254,402,730 on the 14th of March, 1900, to $445,988,565 on the 1st of June, 1904.

The money of the country in circulation has not only increased in amount with our growth in business; but it has steadily gained in the stability of the basis on which it rests. On the 1st of March, 1897, when the first administration of McKinley began, we had in the country, including bullion in the treasury, $1,806,272,076. This was $23.14 per capita for our population, and of this 38.893 per cent was gold. On the 1st of March, 1901, when the second administration of McKinley began, the money in the country was $2,467,295,228. This was $28.34 per capita, and of this 45.273 per cent was gold. On the 1st of May last the money in the country was $2,814,985,446, which was $31.02 per capita, and of it 48.028 per cent was gold.

Finances Are Wisely Ordered.

This great increase of currency has been arranged in such a way that the large government notes in circulation are gold certificates, while the silver certificates and greenbacks are of small denominations. As the large gold certificates represent gold actually on deposit, their presentation at the treasury in exchange for gold can never infringe upon the gold reserve. As the small silver cerificates and greenbacks are always in active circulation, no large amount of them can be accumulated for the purpose of drawing on the gold reserve; and thus, while every man can get a gold dollar for every dollar of the government's currency, the endless chain which we were once taught to fear so much, has been effectively put out of business.

The secretary of the treasury has shown himself mindful of the needs of business and has so managed our finances as himself to expand and contract our currency as occasion has required. When in the fall of 1902 the demand for funds to move the crops caused extraordinary money stringency, the secretary exercised his lawful right to accept state and municipal bonds as security for public deposits, thus liberating United States bonds which were used for additional circulation. When the crops were moved and the stringency was over he called for a withdrawal of the state and municipal securities, and thus contracted the currency. Again, in 1903, under similar conditions, he produced similar results. The payment of the $50,000,000 for the Panama canal made last month without causing the slightest disturbance in finance showed good judgment and a careful consideration of the interests of business upon which our people may confidently rely.

Tells of Trust Regulation.

Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood substantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of December, 1896, had said:

> Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds that cannot be transgressed.

At every election the regulation of trusts had been the football of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations.

Quotes Message of Roosevelt.

Our republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation. The principles upon which the government proceeded were stated by the president in his message of December, 1902. He said:

> A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. . . .
>
> We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.
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> In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets, and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. . . .
>
> I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

Practical Laws Are Applied.

After long consideration, congress passed three practical statutes; on the 11th of February, 1903, an act to expedite hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; on the 14th of February, 1903, the act creating a new department of commerce and labor with a bureau of corporations, having authority to secure systematic information regarding the organization and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and on the 19th of February, 1903, an act enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission and of the courts, to deal with secret rebates in transportation charges, which are the chief means by which the trusts crush out their smaller competitors.

The attorney general has gone on in the same practical way, not to talk about the trusts, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In separate suits fourteen of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to the favored shippers, who by means of them were driving out the smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country. The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, affecting all that great industry of the south, were indicted and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities company, which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to end traffic competition in the northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution expedited and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the Supreme court under the act of Feb. 11, 1903.

Quotes from Attorney General.

The attorney general says:

> Here, then, are four phases of the attack on the combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—the railroad injunction suits, the cotton pool cases, the beef trust cases, and the Northern Securities case. The first relates to the monopoly produced by secret and preferential rates for railroad transportation; the second, to railroad traffic pooling; the third, to a combination of independent corporations to fix and maintain extortionate prices for meats; and the fourth, to a corporation organized to merge into itself the control of parallel and competing lines of railroad and to eliminate competition in their rates of transportation.

The right of the interstate commerce commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the Supreme court in a suit against the coal carrying roads. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found, and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured; but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capital are finding in the efficiency and skill of the national department of justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations.

Public Land Presents Problem.

We have at last reached a point where the public wealth of farm land which has seemed so inexhaustible is nearly gone, and the problem of utilizing the remainder for the building of new homes has become of vital importance.

The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and effectively. Great areas had been unlawfully fenced in by men of large means, and the home builder had been excluded. Many of these unlawful aggressors have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more than 2,000,000 acres of land have been restored to the public. Extensive frauds in procuring grants of land, not for homesteads but for speculation, have been investigated and stopped, and the perpetrators have been indicted and are being actively prosecuted.

Reclamation Work Systematized.

A competent commission has been constituted to examine into the defective working of the existing laws and to suggest practical legislation to prevent further abuse. That commission has reported, and bills adequate to accomplish the purpose have been framed and are before congress. The further denudation of forest areas, producing alternate floods and dryness in our river valleys, has been checked by the extension of forest reserves, which have been brought to aggregate more than 63,000,000 acres of land. The reclamation by irrigation of the vast arid regions forming the chief part of our remaining public domain, has been provided for by the national reclamation law of June 17, 1903.

The execution of this law, without taxation and by the application of the proceeds of public land sales alone, through the construction of storage reservoirs for water, will make many millions of acres of fertile lands available for settlement. Over $20,000,000 from these sources have been already received to the credit of the reclamation fund. Over 33,000,000 acres of public lands in fourteen states and territories have been embraced in the sixty-seven projects which have been devised and are under examination, and on eight of these the work of actual construction has begun.

Postal Service Is Improved.

The postal service has been extended and improved. Its revenues have increased from $76,000,000 in 1895 to $95,000,000 in 1899, and $144,000,000 in 1904. In dealing with these vast sums a few cases of peculation, trifling in amount and by subordinate officers, have occurred there as they occur in every business. Neither fear nor favor, nor political or personal influence has availed to protect the wrongdoers. Their acts have been detected, investigated, laid bare; they have been dismissed from their places, prosecuted criminally, indicted, many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The abuses in the carriage of second class mail matter have been remedied.

The rural free delivery has been widely extended. It is wholly the creation of republican administration. The last democratic postmaster general declared it impracticable. The first administration of McKinley proved the contrary. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899 there were about 200 routes in operation. There are now more than 25,000 routes, bringing a daily mail service to more than 12,000,000 of our people in the rural communities, enlarging the circulation of the newspaper and the magazine, increasing communication, and relieving the isolation of life on the farm.

Gives Help to the Farmers.

The department of agriculture has been brought to a point of efficiency and practical benefit never before known. The oleomargarine act of May 9, 1902, now sustained in the Supreme court, and the act of July 1, 1902, to prevent the false branding of food and dairy products—protect farmers against fraudulent imitations. The act of Feb. 2, 1903, enables the secretary of agriculture to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock. Rigid inspection has protected our cattle against infection from abroad, and has established the highest credit for our meat products in the markets of the world. The earth has been searched for weapons with which to fight the enemies that destroy the growing crops.

An insect brought from near the Great Wall of China has checked the San José scale, which was destroying our orchards; a parasitic fly brought from south Africa is exterminating the black scale in the lemon and orange groves of California; and an ant from Guatamala is about offering battle to the boll weevil. Broad science has been brought to the aid of limited experience. Study of the relations between plant life and climate and soil has been followed by the introduction of special crops suited to our varied conditions.

Science Adds to Crop Yield.

The introduction of just the right kind of seed has enabled the gulf states to increase our rice crop from 115,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 400,000,000 pounds in 1903, and to supply the entire American demand, with a surplus for export. The right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of beet sugar by over 200,000 tons. Seed brought from countries of little rainfall is producing millions of bushels of grain on lands which a few years ago were deemed a hopeless part of the arid belt.

The systematic collection and publication of information regarding the magnitude and conditions of our crops is mitigating the injury done by speculation to the farmer's market.

To increase the profit of the farmer's toil, to protect the farmer's product and extend his market, and to improve the conditions of the farmer's life; to advance the time when America shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil consumed by her own people, as she makes within her own limits every necessary product of manufacture—these have been cardinal objects of republican administration; and we show a record of practical things done toward the accomplishment of these objects never before approached.

Pledge Given to Cuba Kept.

Four years ago we held the island of Cuba by military occupation. The opposition charged, and the people of Cuba believed, that we did not intend to keep the pledge of April 20, 1898, that when the pacification of Cuba was accomplished we should leave the government and control of the island to its people. The new policy towards Cuba which should follow the fulfillment of that pledge was unformed. During the four years it has been worked out in detail and has received effect. It was communicated by executive order to the military governor. It was embodied in the act of congress known as the Platt amendment. It was accepted by the Cuban constitutional convention on the 12th of October, 1901. It secured to Cuba her liberty and her independence, but it required her to maintain them. It forbade her ever to use the freedom we had earned for her by so great a sacrifice of blood and treasure to give the island to any other power; it required her to maintain a government adequate for the protection of life and property and liberty, and should she fail, it gave us the right to intervene for the maintenance of such a government. And it gave us the right to naval stations upon her coast for the protection and defense alike of Cuba and the United States.

New Republic Fostered.

On the 20th of May, 1902, under a constitution which embodied these stipulations, the government and control of Cuba were surrendered to the president and congress elected by her people, and the American army sailed away. The new republic began its existence with an administration of Cubans completely organized in all its branches and trained to effective service by American officers. The administration of President Palma has been wise and efficient. Peace and order have prevailed. The people of Cuba are prosperous and happy. Her finances have been honestly administered and her credit is high.

The naval stations have been located and bounded at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, and are in possession of our navy. The Platt amendment is the sheet anchor of Cuban independence and of Cuban credit. No such revolutions as have afflicted Central and South America are possible there, because it is known to all men that an attempt to overturn the foundations of that government will be confronted by the overwhelming power of the United States.

Hold Confidence of Cubans.

The treaty of reciprocity and the act of congress of Dec. 6, 1903, which confirmed it, completed the expression of our policy towards Cuba; which with a far view to the future aims to bind to us by ties of benefit and protection, of mutual interest and genuine friendship, that island which guards the Carfbbean and the highway to the isthmus, and must always be, if hostile, an outpost of attack, and, if friendly, an outpost of defense for the United States. Rich as we are, the American people have no more valuable possession than the sentiment expressed in the dispatch which I will now read:

> Havana, May 20, 1902.—Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington: The government of the island having been just transferred, I, as chief magistrate of the republic, faithfully interpreting the sentiment of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor to send you and the American people testimony of our profound gratitude and the assurance of an enduring friendship, with wishes and prayers to the Almighty for the welfare and prosperity of the United States. T. ESTRADA PALMA.

Peace Achieved in Philippines.

When the last national convention met the Philippines also were under military rule. The insurrectos from the mountains spread terror among the peaceful people by midnight foray and secret assassination. Aguinaldo bided his time in a secret retreat. Over seventy thousand American soldiers from more than five hundred stations held a still vigorous enemy in check. The Philippine commission had not yet begun its work.

The last vestige of insurrection has been swept away. With their work accomplished, over 55,000 American troops have been brought back across the Pacific. Civil government has been established throughout the archipelago. Peace and order and justice prevail. The Philippine commission, guided at first by executive order, and then by the wise legislation of congress in the Philippine government act of July 1, 1902, have established and conducted a government which has been a credit to their country and a blessing to the people of the islands. The body of laws which they have enacted upon careful and intelligent study of the needs of the country challenges comparison with the statutes of any country.

Good Government in Islands.

The personnel of civil government has been brought together under an advanced and comprehensive civil service law, which has been rigidly enforced. A complete census has been taken, designed to be there, as it was in Cuba, the basis for representative government; and the people of the islands will soon proceed under provisions already made by congress to the election of a representative assembly, in which, for the first time in their history, they may have a voice in the making of their own laws. In the meantime the local and provincial governments are in the hands of officers elected by the Filipinos; and in the great central offices, in the commission, on the bench, in the executive departments, the most distinguished men of the Filipino race are taking their part in the government of their people.

A free school system has been established and hundreds of thousands of children are learning lessons which will help fit them for self-government. The seeds of religious strife existing in the bitter controversy between the people and the religious orders have been deprived of potency for harm by the purchase of the friars' lands, and their practical withdrawal. By the act of congress of March 2, 1903, a gold standard has been established to take the place of the fluctuating silver currency. The unit of value is made exactly one-half the value of the American gold dollar, so that American money is practically part of their currency system. To enable the Philippine government to issue this new currency $6,000,000 was borrowed by them in 1903 in the city of New York, and it was borrowed at a net interest charge of 1¾ per cent per annum. The trade of the islands has increased, notwithstanding adverse conditions.

Trade Almost Is Doubled.

During the last five years of peace under Spanish rule, the average total trade of the islands was less than $36,000,000. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the trade of the islands was over $66,000,000. There is but one point of disturbance, and that is in the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where there is an occasional fitful savage outbreak against the enforcement of the law recently made to provide for adequate supervision and control to put an end to the practice of human slavery.

When Gov. Taft sailed from Manila in December last to fill the higher office where he will still guard the destinies of the people for whom he has done such great and noble service, he was followed to the shore by a mighty throng, not of repressed and sullen subjects, but of free and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had already begun to learn that "our flag has not lost its gift of benediction in its worldwide journey to their shores."

None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine islands, if these be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba; that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity, will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficent results.

Canal Problem Is Solved.

In 1900 the project of an isthmian canal stood where it was left by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. For half a century it had halted, with Great Britain resting upon a

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

CANNON'S SPEECH TODAY IS CONVENTION FEATURE.

The program of the republican national convention for today and tomorrow is as follows:

TODAY.

12 o'clock noon—Call to order by Chairman Root; prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox; reports of the committee on credentials and permanent organization; introduction and speech of Permanent Chairman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois; reports of the committees on rules and order of business; report of the committee on resolutions, including the national platform of the republican party; reports by state delegations of their choice for national committeemen.

TOMORROW.

Call to order by Chairman Cannon; prayer by the Rev. Thaddeus E. Snively; nomination of President Roosevelt for president by former Gov. Black of New York; seconding speeches by Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, George A. Knight of California, Harry Stillwell Edwards of Georgia, Joseph B. Cotton of Minnesota, and Harry S. Cummings of Maryland; roll call; announcement by the chairman of the committee to notify President Roosevelt; nominations for vice president; roll call; announcement of the committee to notify the nominee of his selection by the convention; adjournment.

WEATHER—FAIR AND COOL.

The second day's session of the republican national convention at the Coliseum will be a "harmony" meeting, like that which preceded it. To the avowed dissatisfaction of delegates who have found the convention "rather tame" thus far, there is no prospect of a "battle" on the floor, the La Follette wing of the party in Wisconsin having decided yesterday to carry its contest with the Spooner "stalwarts" no further than the committee on credentials.

Interest still is keen over the national platform to be reported by the committee on resolutions, little intimation having been given beforehand as to its context. The session also possesses a special feature in the introduction and address of Speaker Cannon as permanent chairman of the convention. It is expected he will talk at least an hour, outlining explicitly the position of the party in national affairs and prefacing the platform.

The attendance of spectators is expected to greatly exceed that of yesterday, which was estimated at 8,000. The doors of the hall will be opened for the admission of delegates and ticket holders at 11 o'clock.

Among many of the delegates the sentiment was strong yesterday in favor of completing all the business of the convention this afternoon, and this may result in a consolidation of the program for today and tomorrow, although this is not considered probable. According to Chairman Payne of the national committee, the question of an early adjournment rests with the convention.

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Men's single breasted genuine Donegal Homespun Outing Suits at... **$10**

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Group A $350 and Upward.
Steinway and Weber uprights, shopworn and slightly used, latest design in fancy woods. A wonderful array of artistic uprights at prices just reduced.
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Special Knabe values. About 20 magnificent Knabe uprights of special styles at a reduction of $40 each.

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Krakauer, Wheelock, Sterling, Huntington, and other famous eastern makes, returned from effort rentals, at almost half their intrinsic value. Instruments by makers of unquestioned prestige.
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Used uprights of popular makes. Also a large number of new uprights in mahogany, oak and walnut cases, in beautiful designs, from $125 up. A visit of inspection will convince any capable critic that such values are quite out of the ordinary.
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We can heartily recommend a choice made from the foregoing groups. These instruments have been assembled in such a way that an intelligent selection is easily arrived at. Whether prepared to buy or not, you will be cordially welcome.

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Our regular stock of 600 pianos of twenty great makes contain many designs that will not be shown elsewhere for a year to come.

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Magnificent new Weber pianos containing pianola mechanism so that they may be played either by hand or by means of a perforated roll.

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Write for our Bargain List. We ship pianos everywhere. In case any instrument proves to be unsatisfactory we pay transportation charges both ways.

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On low-priced pianos we are prepared to accept a cash payment of $10.00, and monthly payments thereafter of $5.00.

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AND YOU OPEN THE ROAD TO HEALTH FOR ALL THE OTHER ORGANS IN THE BODY.

In selecting a cure for your diseased and inflamed kidneys, why do you select a strong, powerful irritant medicine in "pill form," or one which contains from 10 to 50% alcohol? These powerful pills and alcoholic preparations only irritate the inflamed kidneys. Why not use a cure such as nature has provided? **Winthrop's Kidney Tea** is nature's own remedy for all ailments due to, or dependent upon, diseased kidneys. **Winthrop's Kidney Tea** is composed of mineral water salts and nature's choicest herbs, and has a soothing and healing action upon inflamed kidneys.

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WORK IS BEGUN IN CONVENTION.

Temporary Chairman Root Outlines Issues of the Coming Campaign.

IS CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

Senator Depew Speaks on Resolution Accepting St. Louis Invitation.

(Continued from fourth page.)

ight right of control, and the great undertaking of De Lesseps struggling against the doom of failure imposed by extravagance and corruption. On the 18th of November, 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain relieved the enterprise of the right of British control and left that right exclusively in the United States.

Then followed swiftly the negotiations and protocols with Nicaragua; the Isthmian canal act of June 28, 1902; the just agreement with the French canal company to pay them the value of the work they had done; the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Colombia; the rejection of that treaty by Colombia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the isthmus; the seizure by Panama of the opportunity to renew her oft repeated effort to throw off the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers, and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic, followed by recognition from substantially all the civilized powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty by the senate; confirmatory legislation by congress; the payment of the $40,000,000 to the French company and to Panama; the appointment of the canal commission in accordance with law; and its organization to begin the work.

Honor of Nation Maintained.

The action of the United States at every step has been in accordance with the law of nations, consistent with the principles of justice and honor, in discharge of the trust to build the canal we long since assumed by denying the right of every other power to build it, dictated by a high and unselfish purpose, for the common benefit of all mankind. That action was wise, considerate, prompt, vigorous, and effective; and now the greatest of constructive nations stands ready and competent to begin and to accomplish the great enterprise which shall realize the dreams of past ages, bind together our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and open a new highway for the commerce of the orient whose course has controlled the rise and fall of civilizations. Success in that enterprise greatly augments the credit and honor of the American people, and it is for them to say whether the building of the canal shall be in charge of men who made its building possible or of the weaklings whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another generation.

Throughout the world the diplomacy of the present administration has made for peace and justice among nations. Clear sighted to assess and prompt to maintain American rights, it has been sagacious and simple and direct in its methods, and considerate of rights and of the feelings of others.

Canada Dispute Arbitrated.

On our own continent a dispute with Canada over the boundary of Alaska had been growing more acute for thirty years. The multitude of miners swift to defend their own rights by force were locating mining claims under the laws of both countries in the disputed territory. At any moment a fatal affray between Canadian and American miners was liable to begin a conflict in which all British Columbia would be arrayed on one side and all our northwest upon the other. Agreement was impossible. But the Alaskan boundary treaty of Jan. 24, 1903, provided a tribunal for the decision of the controversy; and upon legal proofs and reasoned argument, an appeal has been had from prejudice and passion to judicial judgment; and under the lead of a great chief justice of England, who held the sacred obligations of his judicial office above all other considerations, the dispute has been settled forever and substantially in accordance with the American contention.

Uphold The Hague Tribunal.

In 1900 the first administration of McKinley had played a great part in establishing The Hague tribunal for international arbitration. The prevailing opinion of Europe was incredulous as to the practical utility of the provision, and anticipated a paper tribunal unsought by litigants. It was the example of the United States which set at naught this opinion. The first international case taken to The Hague tribunal was under our protocol with Mexico of May 22, 1902, submitting our contention for the rights of the Roman Catholic church in California to a share of the church moneys held by the Mexican government before the cession, and known as the pious fund, and the first decision of the tribunal was an award in our favor upon that question.

Venezuela Saved from War.

When in 1903 the failure of Venezuela to pay her just debts led England, Germany, and Italy to warlike measures for the collection of their claims, an appeal by Venezuela to our goverment resulted in agreements upon arbitration in place of the war, and in a request that our president should act as arbitrator. Again he promoted the authority and prestige of The Hague tribunal and was able to lead all the powers to submit the special questions in controversy to the determination of that court. It is due greatly to support by the American government that this agency for peace has disappointed the expectations of its detractors, and by demonstrations of practical usefulness has begun a career fraught with possibilities of incalculable benefit to mankind.

On the 11th of April, 1903, was proclaimed another convention between all the great powers agreeing upon more humane rules for the conduct of war; and these in substance incorporated and gave the sanction of the civilized world to the rules drafted by Francis Lieber and approved by Abraham Lincoln for the conduct of the armies of the United States in the field.

Leadership of Nations Gained.

All Americans who desire safe and conservative administration which shall avoid cause of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect sway of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that under this republican administration their country has attained a potent leadership among the nations in the cause of peace and international justice.

The respect and moral power thus gained has been exercised in the interests of humanity, where the rules of diplomatic intercourse have made formal intervention impossible. When the Roumanian outrages and when the appalling massacre at Kishineff shocked civilization and filled thousands of our own people with mourning the protest of America was heard through the voice of its government, with full observance of diplomatic rules, but with moral power and effect.

Monroe Doctrine Is Upheld.

We have advanced the authority of the Monroe doctrine. Our adherence to the convention which established The Hague tribunal was accepted by the other powers, with a formal declaration that nothing therein contained should be construed to imply the relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions. The armed demonstration by the European powers against Venezuela was made the occasion for disclaimers to the United States of any intention to seize the territory of Venezuela, recognizing in the most unmistakable way the rights of the United States expressed in the declaration of that traditional policy.

In the meantime, mindful that moral powers unsupported by physical strength do not always avail against selfishness and aggression, we have been augmenting the forces which command respect.

Army and Navy Strengthened.

We have brought our navy to a high state of efficiency and have exercised both army and navy in the methods of seacoast defense. The joint army and navy board has been bringing the two services together in good understanding and the common study of the strategy, the preparation, and the cooperation which will make them effective in time of need. Our ships have been exercised in fleet and squadron movements, have been improved in marksmanship and mobility, and have been constantly tested by use. Since the last national convention met we have completed and added to our navy five battleships, four cruisers, four monitors, thirty-four torpedo destroyers, and torpedo boats, while we have put under construction thirteen battleships and thirteen cruisers.

Four years ago our army numbered over 100,000 men—regulars and volunteers—75 per cent of them in the Philippines and China. Under the operation of statutes limiting the period of service, it was about to lapse back into its old and insufficient number of 27,000, and its old and insufficient organization under the practical control of permanent staff departments at Washington, with the same divisions of counsel and lack of coordinating and directing power at the head, that led to confusion and scandal in the war with Spain. During the last four years the lessons taught by that war have received practical effect.

Sherman's Teachings Respected.

The teachings of Sherman and of Upton have been recalled and respected. Congress has fixed a maximum of the army at 100,000 and a minimum at 60,000, so that maintaining only the minimum in peace, as we now do, when war threatens the president may begin preparations by filling the ranks to the maximum without waiting until after war has begun, as he had to wait in 1898. Permanent staff appointments have been changed to details from the line, with compulsory returns at fixed intervals to service with troops, so that the requirements of the field and the camp rather than the requirements of the office desk shall control the departments of administration and supply.

A corps organization has been provided for our artillery, with a chief of artillery at the head, so that there may be intelligent use of our costly seacoast defenses. Under the act of Feb. 14, 1903, a general staff has been established, organized to suit American conditions and requirements and adequate for the performance of the long neglected but all important duties of directing military education and training, and applying the most advanced principles of military science to that necessary preparation for war, which is the surest safeguard of peace.

The command of the army now rests where it is placed by the constitution—in the president. His power is exercised through a military chief of staff pledged by the conditions and tenure of his office to confidence and loyalty to his commander. Thus civilian control of the military arm, upon which we must always insist, is reconciled with that military efficiency which can be obtained only under the direction of the trained military expert.

Militia System Is Improved.

Four years ago we were living under an obsolete militia law more than a century old, which Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and almost every president since their time, had declared to be worthless. We presented the curious spectacle of a people depending upon a citizen soldiery for protection against aggression, and making practically no provision whatever for training its citizens in the use of warlike weapons or in the elementary duties of the soldier. The mandate of the constitution which required congress to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia had been left unexecuted.

In default of national provisions, bodies of state troops, created for local purposes and supported at local expense, had grown up throughout the union. Their feelings toward the regular army were rather of distrust and dislike than of comradeship. Their arms, equipment, discipline, organization, and methods of obtaining and accounting for supplies were varied and inconsistent. They were unsuited to become a part of any homogeneous force, and their relations to the army of the United States were undefined and conjectural. By the militia act of Jan. 20, 1903, congress performed its duty under the constitution.

Citizens Trained for War.

Leaving these bodies still to perform their duties to the states, it made them the organized militia of the United States. It provided for their conformity in armament, organization, and discipline to the army of the United States; it provided the ways in which, either strictly as militia or as volunteers, they should become an active part of the army when called upon; it provided for their training, instruction, and exercise conjointly with the regular army; it imposed upon the regular army the duty of promoting their efficiency in many ways.

In recognition of the service to the nation which these citizen soldiers would be competent to render, the nation assumed its share of the burden of their armament, their supply, and their training. The workings of this system have already demonstrated not only that we can have citizens outside of the regular army trained for duty in war but that we can have a body of volunteer officers ready for service, between whom and the officers of the regular army have been created by intimate association and mutual helpfulness those relations of confidence and esteem without which no army can be effective.

Challenge Judgment on Record.

The first administration of McKinley fought and won the war with Spain, put down the insurrection in the Philippines, annexed Hawaii, rescued the legations in Pekin, brought Porto Rico into our commercial system, enacted a protective tariff, and established our national currency on the firm foundations of the gold standard by the financial legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress.

The present administration has reduced taxation, reduced the public debt, reduced the annual interest charge, made effective progress in the regulation of trusts, fostered business, promoted agriculture, built up the navy, reorganized the army, resurrected the militia system, inaugurated a new policy for the preservation and reclamation of public lands, given civil government to the Philippines, established the republic of Cuba, bound it to us by ties of gratitude, of commercial interest, and of common defense; swung open the closed gateway of the isthmus, strengthened the Monroe doctrine, ended the Alaskan boundary dispute, protected the integrity of China, opened wider its doors of trade, advanced the principle of arbitration, and promoted peace among the nations.

We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution, and in administration.

More Work Still to Do.

The work is not fully done; policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated; the tariff may presently receive revision, and if so should receive it at the hands of the friends and not the enemies of the protective system; the new Philippine government has only begun to develop its plans for the benefit of that long neglected country; our flag floats on the isthmus, but the canal is yet to be built; peace does not yet reign on earth, and considerate firmness, backed by strength, is still needful in diplomacy.

The American people have now to say whether policies shall be reversed, or committed to unfriendly guardians; whether performance, which now proves itself for the benefit and honor of our country, shall be transferred to unknown and perchance to feeble hands.

Eulogizes Murdered President.

No dividing line can be drawn athwart the course of this successful administration. The fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked no change of policy, no lower level of achievement. The bullet of the assassin robbed us of the friend we loved; it took away from the people the president of their choice; it deprived civilization of a potent force making always for righteousness and for humanity. But the fabric of free institutions remained unshaken. The government of the people went on. The great party that William McKinley led wrought still in the spirit of his example. His true and loyal successor has been equal to the burden cast upon him. Widely different in temperament and methods, he has approved himself of the same elemental virtues—the same fundamental beliefs. With faithful and reverent memory he has executed the purposes and continued unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country. And he has met all new occasions with strength, and resolution, and far sighted wisdom.

As we gather in this convention our hearts go back to the friend—the never to be forgotten friend—whom when last we met we acclaimed with one accord as our universal choice to bear a second time the highest honor in the nation's gift; and back still memory goes through many a year of leadership and loyalty.

How wise and how skillful he was! how modest and self-effacing! how deep his insight into the human heart! how swift the intuitions of his sympathy! how compelling the charm of his gracious presence! He was so unselfish, so thoughtful of the happiness of others, so genuine a lover of his country and his kind. And he was the kindest and tenderest friend who ever grasped another's hand. Alas, that his virtues did plead in vain against cruel fate!

Yet we may rejoice that while he lived he was crowned with honor; that the rancor of party strife had ceased; that success in his great tasks, the restoration of peace, the approval of his countrymen, the affection of his friends, gave the last quiet months in his home at Canton repose and contentment.

Honors Memory of Hanna.

And with McKinley we remember Hanna with affection and sorrow—his great lieutenant. They are together again.

But we turn, as they would have us turn, to the duties of the hour, the hopes of the future; we turn, as they would have us turn, to prepare ourselves for struggle under the same standard borne in other hands by right of true inheritance. Honor, truth, courage, purity of life, domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty to high ideals—all these, combined with active intelligence, with learning, with experience in affairs, with the conclusive proof of competency afforded by wise and conservative administration, by great things already done and great results already achieved—all these we bring to the people with another candidate. Shall not these have honor in our land? Truth, sincerity, courage! these underlie the fabric of our institutions. Upon hypocrisy and sham, upon cunning and false pretense, upon weakness and cowardice, upon arts of the demagogue and the devices of the mere politician, no government can stand. No system of popular government can endure in which the people do not believe and trust.

People in President's Confidence.

Our president has taken the whole people into his confidence. Incapable of deception, he has put aside concealment. Frankly and without reserve he has told them what their government was doing, and the reasons. It is no campaign of appearances upon which we enter, for the people know the good and the bad, the success and failure, to be credited and charged to our account. It is no campaign of sounding words and specious pretenses, for our president has told the people with frankness what he believed and what he intended. He has meant every word he said, and the people have believed every word he said, and with him this convention agrees because every word has been sound republican doctrine.

No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present president of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here—come what may in November—God grant that those qualities of brave, true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Root was greeted with prolonged applause, the delegates standing and waving flags.

Chicago Gavel Is Presented.

Graeme Stewart of Chicago then advanced to the center of the platform, gavel in hand, and, addressing Temporary Chairman Root, said:

"Mr. Chairman, at the request of the local committee it is my pleasure to present to you, on behalf of the city of Chicago, this symbol of authority, to be used during the sessions of this convention."

Mr. Root received the gavel without response.

Temporary Officers Are Announced.

The clerk then read a list of temporary officers proposed by the committee as follows:

General secretary—Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota.

Assistant secretaries—John R. Malloy, Ohio; James G. Cannon, New York; Thomas F. Clifford, New Hampshire; Lucian Gray, Illinois; Wilett M. Spooner, Wisconsin; T. Larry Eyre, Pennsylvania; J. T. Wilson, Kentucky; Rome C. Stephenson, Indiana; John H. King, South Dakota; Walter S. Melick, California; T. St. John Gaffney, Missouri; Edgar O. Silver, Vermont; Frank D. Waterman, New York; George W. Armstrong, Minnesota; Franklin Murphy Jr., New Jersey; Edwin C. Simms, Illinois; James Paddock, Illinois.

Reading clerks—W. D. Harrison, Nebraska; Dennis Alward, Michigan; R. L. Lampson, Ohio; T. W. B. Duckwall, West Virginia.

Clerk at president's table—Asher C. Hinds, Maine.

Sergeant at arms—William F. Stone, Maryland.

First assistant sergeant at arms—David C. Owen, Wisconsin.

Chaplains—First day, the Rev. Timothy P. Frost; second day, the Rev. Thomas E. Cox; third day, the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, all of Illinois.

Two Resolutions Are Offered.

"In the interest of economy of time in the performance of our business," said Thomas H. Carter of Montana, "I present the following resolution:

Resolved, That until a permanent organization is effected this convention be governed by the rules of the last national republican convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Senator McComas of Maryland offered the following resolution, which was read by the secretary:

Resolved, That the roll of states and territories be now called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees, as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions; and, further, that the chairman of each delegation send to the secretary's desk, in writing, the names of the persons selected from his delegation to serve on the aforesaid committees.

Island Delegates Are Seated.

After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Root said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, before directing the call of the roll the chair wishes the instructions of the convention upon the question which he will now state. The national committee has placed upon the temporary roll the names of delegates from Porto Rico and the Philippines. The chair does not feel authorized to direct the calling of those names upon the roll without the instruction of the convention. Will the convention take action upon the question?"

The action was taken on motion of Senator Foraker of Ohio.

Mr. Root explained that the decision meant that two delegates from Porto Rico and six delegates from the Philippines would have seats in the convention with the power of voting, the latter delegation having two votes.

The lists of committees were then read as printed yesterday in THE TRIBUNE.

Invitation to World's Fair Is Read.

Senator Depew was recognized by the chair and began to address the convention from the floor of the hall, but in response to an insistent demand for him to take the platform he did so and requested the clerk to read an invitation which he had received for the delegates and representatives of the press to attend the world's fair at St. Louis.

Senator Depew offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company for their invitation and that the chair appoint a committee of five to ascertain and report at the next session of the convention arrangements for going to St. Louis and return.

Depew Addresses Convention.

"Mr. Chairman, I do not think that any remarks are necessary," said Senator Depew. "The invitation is eloquence itself. Nor do I think that any remarks are in order at the present time, when we are still under the spell of one of the few great orations that we are permitted to listen to at this convention. Still, as the United States has invested millions of dollars in this exposition and has invited all the world to come, I think this convention should accept. It certainly is a graceful as well as a gracious privilege which is offered to us by the exposition company.

"I know that the educational, the religious, the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the scientific interests are all going down there to see what has been accomplished up to the present time in their departments. We can go there and see what has been done in the United States in its development during this period and what share the republican party has had in bringing it about. I am quite sure that this invitation will be repeated at the democratic convention when it meets next month. They will accept, because they already are in St. Louis, and they will go there, having the only gratification they have had for half a century in saying, 'Through Thomas Jefferson we bought the land.' It is our privilege to say: 'We cultivated the soil; we plowed it; we planted the seed, and the harvest which makes the United States what it is today is ours as well as yours.'"

Chair Names the Committee.

After the adoption of the resolution the chair announced the committee, as follows: Senator Depew, T. H. Carter of Montana, Senator Foraker of Ohio, Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, and Mr. Parker of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Ernst of Kentucky the convention then adjourned until noon today.

Elihu Root, Chairman of the Convention.

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HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

"REFORM" IN UNIONISM.

Last April, when John C. Driscoll was forced to resign from the secretaryship of the Associated Teaming Interests of Chicago THE TRIBUNE said that so important a step toward "economic righteousness" deserved the same attention which has been given to the steps taken in this city toward "civic righteousness." This month the World Today, in an article by Ernest Poole, undertakes to tell the country at large the story which THE TRIBUNE still regards as the most significant of all the local trade union stories that could be told.

Driscoll, as the secretary of various employers' associations, had come to be a reincarnation in another sphere of the lobbyist who attends city councils and state legislatures for the purpose of representing "business interests." Young, as the organizer of the teamsters, had come to be a reincarnation of the amenable alderman or assemblyman who shares with the lobbyist the "fees" which "business interests" are willing to offer for "protection." While Young and Driscoll were able to maintain their "machine" the strikes of Chicago were continually settled by the use of "fees." Whether the fee system had its origin in an attempt at blackmail by the trade unionist or in an attempt at bribery by the employer makes no difference as far as the general welfare of society is concerned. Only one word can be applied to the fee system. That word is corruption.

It will pay the citizens of Chicago to understand how corruption in unionism has been attacked in Chicago and how a moral victory has been won which is likely to turn out to be more effectual than the legal victory over Parks in New York.

* *

How the Machine Was Built.

Young's position was fortified by the fact that he really had "delivered the goods." In 1901 thousands of teamsters were working from half past 3 in the morning till half past 7 at night for wages of from $8 to $10 a week. Young organized them into the Teamsters' National union and became their president. Then, by collaboration with Driscoll, the representative of the employers, he began to win closed shop agreements which secured exclusive employment for the members of his organization. The consequence was a raise both in wages and in prices. The employers took from the public the additional money with which they alleviated the working and living conditions of their men. But the conditions were alleviated. And they were alleviated through Young. His claims to the gratitude of the men who had elected him to office were visible and tangible.

Meanwhile, in consequence of the freight handlers' strike, Driscoll had succeeded in organizing the Associated Teaming Interests, which admitted to membership not only all employers who owned teams but all who rented them for the transportation of their goods. The strength of such an organization becomes clear as soon as one considers the large place which transportation holds in local business. Now, to the Associated Teaming Interests add the Chicago board of arbitration, which Driscoll organized as the diplomatic avenue between labor and capital and you have the Driscoll-Young machine.

Young directed the policy of the teamsters' union. Driscoll directed the policy of the Associated Teaming Interests. The two met in the Chicago board of arbitration. And transportation being the keystone of the arch of business, the Chicago board of arbitration, which represented transportation, spread its influence over the city till it became necessary to consult Driscoll and Young with regard to the settlement of strikes with which the ordinary observer would find it difficult to see their logical connection.

* *

The Fight Against the Machine.

It was some time before the members of the teamsters' union discovered that the Driscoll-Young machine was trading in strikes as systematically as any political machine ever traded in franchises. It is not rumor, it is not gossip, it is ascertained fact that strikes were being settled by fees which percolated through Driscoll to the business agents whose names are on the stubs of his sacred and safely enshrined checkbook. THE TRIBUNE said that the use of fees had been defended by a certain employer. Mr. Poole went to this employer "Stand for the statement?" he said. "Yes, and what's more, if a strike was called here today I would send for Driscoll at once and give him $500 to settle it."

But there were unsophisticated men in the Teamsters' Joint council to whom fees, whether they were grabbed or insinuated, seemed equally dishonorable to the participants and disastrous to the social health of the community. One of these unsophisticated men was Frank Ray of the commission wagon drivers. Another was Daniel Furman of the truck drivers. The movement which these men have carried through to an issue of at least partial success is fully comparable to the movements which have resulted in the improvement of the character of legislative bodies.

Driscoll has been deprived of one secretaryship after another until now he represents only the Coal Team Owners' association. Even that association had to be intimidated into electing him. Young has lost his presidency. He has also lost his subsequent position as organizer. He is now simply the business agent of the coal teamsters' local. Driscoll was pushed outwards because the teamsters would not sign agreements as long as he represented the employers. Young was pushed outwards because his constituents would no longer vote for him. The two are now in the situation in which many a political boss has found himself who has been thrust back from control of the state to control of his ward.

* *

The Chicago Method Once More.

This victory, as it was a moral victory, proceeding from a revolt in the ranks, is immensely more suggestive of permanent improvement than the legal victory which New York won by indicting and convicting Business Agent Parks. Chicagoans have in this matter adopted the same method which has become familiar to them in that other analogous matter connected with the honor of their city government. Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and the rest have prosecuted venal city officials with great éclat. To Chicago was left the practical work of electing city officials whom it would not be necessary to prosecute. It was inevitable, therefore, that when Mr. Steffens came to publish his book on American cities he should fix upon Chicago as the city in which the movement for clean councils had been most successful.

Is it too much to hope that the city which has done most to get incorruptible aldermen will also do most to get incorruptible business agents? How shall elected representatives be kept true to the democratic bodies which have voted them into office?

Ray, Furman, and the teamsters' union have attacked this question in Chicago style. They have gone not to the courts but to the voters. Their reform has been democratic. They deserve to be mentioned along with the men who have transformed the Chicago city council by getting the voters interested.

ISSUE OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

From present indications the democratic party will make a campaign of opposition and will seek success by endeavoring to point out the defects in the present administration.

Suppose the democrats do as they threaten and make Roosevelt the issue. Are the republicans apt to dodge that issue and seek another one, or will they meet it? Yesterday's keynote speech of Secretary Root indicates that the republicans will meet the democrats on the issue of Roosevelt and the Roosevelt administration.

In the campaign the Roosevelt issue will probably be subdivided in the following manner:

1. Roosevelt's personality.
   - (a) His honesty.
   - (b) His fearlessness.
   - (c) His virility.
2. The Roosevelt administration at home.
   - (a) The settlement of the coal strike.
   - (b) Reciprocity with Cuba.
   - (c) The Northern Securities case.
   - (d) The postoffice prosecutions.
   - (e) The increase in the navy.
   - (f) The extension of self-government in the Philippines.
3. The Roosevelt administration abroad.
   - (a) The astute management of the Venezuela case, which caused the withdrawal of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy from Venezuela and the strengthening of the Monroe doctrine.
   - (b) The opening of three ports in China and Corea to American trade in the face of the most skillful and adroit diplomacy of Russia, Germany, and France.
   - (c) The peaceful settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, the American claim being sustained.
   - (d) The ratification of the Panama canal treaty, and the practical beginning of work on the great ditch.

Since it is probable that the foregoing record will appeal strongly to the gratitude and pride of the average American, the democrats do not seem to display the greatest political wisdom in choosing it as the issue of the campaign. Perhaps, however, they are making a virtue of necessity, realizing that if they do not voluntarily make the Roosevelt administration their issue the republicans will force that issue upon them.

DELEGATES FALSELY APPORTIONED.

At the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900 Senator Quay introduced the following resolution: "That hereafter each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or a majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding election for presidential electors." The resolution was presented to the convention one day and withdrawn the next. It did not come to a vote. There were reasons, it was said, for its withdrawal. One of the alleged reasons was that southern delegates began to trade their votes for vice president for votes against the Quay resolution.

Now that the convention of 1904 has practically nothing to discuss, why not bring up this question of a new and equitable basis of representation? The party has put it off from time to time for a number of years, but like the ghost of Banquo it will not down. It might as well be faced by the present convention.

When the Quay resolution was introduced to the Philadelphia convention it is said that great consternation prevailed among the southern delegates. It was regarded as aimed directly at them because their representation would be more seriously affected than would that of the northern states. While this is true to an extent, still the charge of sectionalism cannot be logically urged against the basis of representation which was contemplated. The injustice of the present system prevails between sections of the north and sections of the south, as well as between north and south.

In former years state conventions in northern states were an exhibition of the same sophistry as the present national convention. The membership of the state nominating convention was chosen without regard to the number of republican voters in the different districts which elected delegates to the convention. Some districts with 1,000 republican voters had as many delegates as counties with 10,000 or more. Both in Wisconsin and Illinois the state conventions were based on principles which violated every tenet of equity and every rule of mathematics. So glaring did the injustice of the methods become that the rules of the parties had to be revised and the basis put on the number of republicans in each county.

Illinois did not have to argue the race question when she adopted the new basis of representation in state conventions. She merely changed from an illogical basis to a logical one. This was done in order that a republican convention might be what its name implied, an assemblage of republicans to give voice to the opinions of republicans.

If the states were gradually forced to the proper basis of representation in order to reflect republican opinion in state conventions, why should not the party follow their example in its national conventions? Nobody in Illinois, Wisconsin, or any state which has the membership of party conventions determined on the basis of party strength would care to go back to the old method. Why not give the party as good a system in national conventions as it has in state conventions?

NO ROOSEVELT ENTHUSIASM!

Some people, who never liked Roosevelt, are now engaged in sighing ostentatiously because there is so little "real Roosevelt enthusiasm" at the present convention. These cheerless ones wag their heads wisely and say that the calm spirit in which the delegates are going about the business of picking out the presidential candidate is a bad omen for the success of that candidate; that the fighting spirit which in former campaigns has inspired the republican party on to victory is now absent, which means bad things in November.

It is true that the delegates to this convention who will nominate Roosevelt by acclamation on the first ballot do not spend their time professing that do-or-die, go-into-the-ditch determination which animated the followers of Grant and Blaine. The reason is not hard to find. There is no fight at this convention. It was long ago determined that Roosevelt would be nominated. The majority of the delegates are veterans. They have been in real political battles, but this convention is to be not a battle but a dress parade. Shall the delegates whip themselves into fine martial frenzy, write their wills, and pin their names on their coat sleeves the night before marching out to the parade ground? That is the sort of mock sentiment in which Americans do not indulge.

But the delegates are here, every one of them wearing Roosevelt buttons. Why? Because the people are for Roosevelt. Because the political managers in the various states knew that if they put up a fight against Roosevelt they would be beaten. There is plenty of Roosevelt enthusiasm among the people who send the delegates to the convention. Even those who are engaged in bewailing with sanctimonious joy the lack of noise at the present convention acknowledge that. From the beginning of his career until the present date it has been the people who have forced Roosevelt on the politicians. The present instance is no exception.

There is no fight for the presidential nomination at the republican convention, but there will be a fight for the presidential election on Nov. 8. Unless signs are wrong—and the signs this year are uncommonly strong and point in the same direction—there will be plenty of Roosevelt enthusiasm during the coming campaign. As the fight grows hotter the Roosevelt enthusiasm will increase and intensify until it discharges itself in a cowboy whoop of victory on the night of Nov. 8.

DOWN in front!

GIVE the people a chance to see the platform.

THE republican party is about to form a set of good resolutions for the coming campaign.

THE attention of the delegates to the St. Louis convention is particularly invited to a most excellent assortment of winning issues now about to be officially promulgated.

UNCLE JOE CANNON will not have to take it. He may lower his cigar to a less defiant angle.

DID you ever partake of a finer article of convention weather, gentlemen?

SOME of Gov. La Follette's supporters are indulging in more or less La Folderol.

MR. FAIRBANKS has acted in a dignified manner. Whatever may be the outcome, he has no reason to be Wabashamed of himself.

THE Hon. Billy Mason, who, in spite of all rumors to the contrary, is still alive, bobbed up at the convention yesterday to present a petition asking for the early independence of the Philippines. Then he bobbed down again. It is feared the petition will not be granted.

CHAIRMAN ROOT came dangerously near nominating Mr. Roosevelt, but checked himself in time.

THE women have made a start. When more of them get into politics it may be possible to have smokeless campaigns.

DOES Wisconsin aspire to be the republican interrogation point of this campaign?

THE scorching automobilists point with some irritation to the fact that they don't molest those pedestrians in the parks who confine themselves to the footpaths.

THE democrats will notice that the national republican convention is not viewing things with any particular alarm.

AS MAY have been remarked once or twice before, there is only one convention city.

MR. BRYAN still has a few unyawped yawps.

HIC jacet the Iowa idea?

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Outward Indications.

"You told me he was a multimillionaire."

"That's what I've always understood."

"Well, he isn't. I've seen him eat. He has the stomach of an ostrich, and he gives dollar tips."

All a Matter of Locality.

"Nice and cool here, isn't it?" remarked Mr. Keeker, rocking himself comfortably in a chair on the porch of the summer resort hotel.

"Yes," said his wife, with a shiver. "It's exactly the kind of weather you wanted to come away from home to get rid of. I'm glad it pleases you."

All in a Snarl Again.

Mr. Makinbrakes had been introduced to one of the delegates to the national convention.

"Delighted to know you, Mr. Smith," he said. "I suppose you people are going to nominate a president before you go home. This is a case, though, where the nomination is already made. All you delegates will have to do will be to ratify it. Any set of yahoos, you know, could meet and do that just as well as—not that exactly, either, because they might take a notion to be independent enough to—er—what I'm driving at, of course, is the idea that it's a cut and dried affair—which it certainly isn't, unless—because there must naturally be some men of sense in a convention like that, or else they wouldn't—I don't mean anything personal, you know—and yet, if I were a delegate I presume I'd be as big a fool as—as—well—er—how are the crops out your way, anyhow?"

Almost Escaped Him.

"Oldest dog in the neighborhood, isn't he?" said the caller.

"Yes," said Mr. Squallop; "old Rover is pretty well along. We've had him—let me see—it will be eighteen years next month. I remember the time, because we gave him to Bessie as a birthday present. Bessie's age was then—"

But here he was interrupted by a warning cough from Mrs. Squallop, and he changed the subject.

C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1904: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

GLAMIS CASTLE is to let, at a high rent, it is true. But the fact that the new earl of Strathmore should be willing to lease his ancestral and historic home shows that the celebrated mystery in connection with this castle—the most ancient in Scotland—is now at an end in so far that the necessity of keeping secret and secluded one or more chambers of the castle no longer exists.

All sorts of stories had been told with regard to this mysterious chamber, the exact locality and the secret in connection with which is said to have been known only to three persons—namely: the earl of Strathmore, his eldest son and heir, Lord Glamis, which must be pronounced "Glahms," and the factor or manager of the estate.

According to general belief the secret chamber or chambers were supposed to be inhabited by some human monstrosity or maniac, a son of the eleventh earl of Strathmore, born in 1801, and, according to Scottish tradition, the earl's eldest child, who, strictly speaking, should have succeeded him instead of his grandchild, the offspring of his second son.

It is a curious fact that nothing is recorded of the Glamis mystery prior to the nineteenth century. But during the last 100 years it has furnished the theme for no end of speculation.

*

There is much in favor of the supposition which I have just mentioned and stories are told which go far to confirm it. Thus it is related that when on one occasion after dinner the claret ran short, the late earl, instead of sending the butler or one of the footmen for more, went himself for a further supply. He was gone a long time, so long that his guests wondered at first, then became anxious, and, mindful of the mystery, went to look for him. They had reached the cellar door when the earl flung himself out, shut it and locked it behind him. His clothes were torn, his face was bloody, and he showed every sign of having been in a struggle with somebody or something in the cellar. What or who it was he would not say. It then came to light that the chief cellarman, or the man hired as such, had died, and there had been some delay in filling his place. One or two new men were tried, but after a short experience did not care to stay, one of them sustaining injuries of the same sort as those of the earl.

*

It is therefore quite possible that somewhere in the huge old castle an eldest son of the eleventh earl of Strathmore, a maniac of great size and strength, perhaps a monstrosity, was kept in captivity, guarded by men hired ostensibly as cellarers, and that access to the secret apartments in the castle where the lunatic was confined led through the cellars where the wine was kept. This at any rate is the most plausible explanation and the one most universally believed.

Moreover, it may be pointed out that the old houses of the nobility in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe offer several well known instances where eldest sons, born as monstrosities, or who have in their youth become dangerous lunatics, have been quietly set aside, placed in secret confinement, and classed as dead, their birthright passing to the next heir.

*

Perhaps the most notable instance of this kind was that of the eldest son of the second duke of Queensberry, in the reign of Queen Ann.

Whoever the uncanny occupant of the secret chamber of Glamis castle may have been, it is believed that he died about fifteen or twenty years ago, and it is evident that there is no further cause or reason for secrecy, since otherwise the present earl, who was initiated into the affair when he came of age in 1876, would not be advertising the castle for rent to perfect strangers.

Glamis castle has been described as a little town within a fortress, the house being reached by literally half a mile of outer court, which gives on to an inner court, in which are four colossal statues, two of which represent respectively Charles I. and King James VI. The castle is remarkable for its immense height. The number of stairs to be climbed from the front door to the top story are something like 140. On the grand staircase, each step of which is fashioned out of a solid block of mahogany, five people can walk up abreast. In the hall are some valuable pictures, and many ancient relics, including the suit of armor worn by Macoeth, and also his sword. There are no less than forty rooms on the first floor alone.

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The new Lord Viscount Powerscourt, who has just succeeded to the honors and large Irish estates of his father and to the chieftainship of the ancient Suffolk house of Wingfield, furnishes a living proof that the strange curse which for centuries has hung over his family has come to an end. The malediction was to the effect that no lord of Powerscourt should live to see his successor come of age, and when, three years ago, the late Lord Powerscourt's eldest son, the Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, attained his majority the celebration of the event at Powerscourt was without precedent in the history of the family.

The first Viscount Powerscourt was marechal, or lord high constable of the kingdom of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of whom he was a most devoted courtier. Returning to London after defeating Cahir O'Doherty in Donegal, the aged queen inquired of him what reward he would desire, whereupon Lord Powerscourt replied that he would like nothing better than the scarf which she wore round her neck. This scarf figures in the portraft of the first earl of Powerscourt at Powerscourt castle, in county Wicklow, and is preserved as one of the most treasured of the family relics.

*

Powerscourt is one of the most stately homes of the Irish aristocracy. Approached by a mile long avenue of fine old beeches, most of them over 200 years old, the mansion bears evidence of the various periods at which it has been built, the original structure having been an ancient castle, some of the walls of which, from eight to ten feet thick, are still to be seen in the central part of the building. The house is beautifully situated amid splendid scenery, and the deer park, over a thousand acres in extent, contains an immense herd of beautiful Japanese deer, all born on the property, and the famous Powerscourt waterfall, 370 feet high, and well known to tourists as the highest waterfall in the British islands.

The late Lord Powerscourt's brother, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, achieved much distinction as war correspondent for the London Times in several campaigns as a brilliant author and as a wonderfully clever artist, the grand salon at Powerscourt being adorned with beautiful frescoes, representing subjects taken from Moore's poems and painted by Lewis Wingfield.

PERSONAL.

Green corn on the cob is said to be a favorite dish with the czar.

Sir Thomas Lipton will visit Chicago this summer and will also run down to St. Louis.

Joseph Arch, famous labor member of the English parliament, is 78 years of age and will retire.

Dr. John Floto, who died at Oakland, Cal., recently, saw Napoleon during the march to Moscow.

Emperor William will not learn to play golf nor will he permit his ministers to play. Prince Henry plays a good deal.

Calvin P. Titus, the private soldier, who was the first man to scale the wall of Pekin in 1900, is one of the star cadets at West Point.

W. M. Scott of the department of agriculture is making experiments at Fort Valley, Ga., to find something to stop "brown rot" in peaches.

After repeated failures by the United States government to erect a lighthouse and fog signal on Outer Diamond shoals, off Cape Hatteras, Capt. A. F. Eells of Boston will make the attempt, assuming all expenses.

Maybe He Doesn't Drink.

A Hoosier banker has been warned to give up $5,000 or be shot. He might compromise on $2,500 and get half shot.—Pittsburg Gazette.

That Little "If."

If it really cost every time $10 to throw a stone at an auto or $100 to overspeed one the streets would be safer.—New York World.

WALKS and TALKS

With Men and Women of the Hour.

Edited by Julius Chambers.

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—All eyes political in New York are now focused on Chicago. The acceptance of Senator Fairbanks is universally conceded. The ticket, Roosevelt and Fairbanks, is favorably received by all republicans.

One remarkable thing noticeable here is the presence of many of the best known Washington correspondents in New York. Five such men were met at the Fifth Avenue hotel this evening, and the only indication they would give of the meaning of their presence here is that "something is doing in the democratic camp." Senator Gorman has been expected at the Fifth Avenue hotel for two days. The best source of information at that place gives assurance, but up to this hour he has not arrived.

Indirectly it is learned a determined effort will be made by the anti-Parker democracy to unite upon a new man. Without any definite information, it is merely suggested that the public eye watch former Attorney General Harmon of Ohio and former Secretary Olney of Massachusetts.

Labor Would Accept Olney.

From a man inside the charmed circle it is learned that Richard Olney would be entirely acceptable to the so-called labor faction of the new democracy. His record is said to be excellent. He is on record as an advocate of trades unions, and today copies of briefs of his arguments before the United States Supreme court in behalf of the locomotive engineers and Amalgamated Ironworkers of America were shown. It is true he has appeared in certain courts of limited or state jurisdiction as counsel for certain trusts, but it is claimed his record before the United States Supreme court will completely overshadow his other professional activity.

The fact that the opposition to Parker is taking radical shape in a combination of all opposing factions upon a comparatively new man is quite portentous. The presence of Bryan in this city has a great deal deeper significance than the utterance of an address—something is doing.

Hearst Might Go to Olney.

It can be stated for the first time, so far as is known, that Harmon, Cleveland's attorney general, is the first choice of the ex-president for the nomination. For some unaccountable reason he is not in favor of Olney, although the ex-secretary of state gave him his supreme éclat in the Venezuelan bluff to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Harmon is not so well known, but he has fewer enemies. However, the best information is that the Hearst strength would willingly go to Olney if Hearst's nomination is shown to be impossible. If this be so Olney becomes one of the important figures in the near foreground of American politics.

Richard Olney is the largest real man in the democratic party today if his labor record can be squared. And his sponsors say it can. Exactly what is the strength of the Cleveland democracy nobody knows. Most people say it is not worth thinking about; if so, cut Judge Harmon out of the reckoning and in his place write Richard Olney in large letters.

Judge Parker can never carry the weight of David B. Hill and swim ashore with the nomination. That is conceded by the closest friends of Parker. The sly, tricky, up state gumshoe methods of Hill never will be tolerated by the national convention.

Parker is not a politician. He owes everything he is politically to Hill and dare not revoke. Everybody who knows him socially likes him. I spent a day with him at Accord, thirty miles back of Kingston, before he moved to Esopus, and had one of the times of my life.

Parker an Able Man.

He is a good horseman, knows a good cow, and can tell a properly prepared brief the instant he lays his eyes upon it, is a charming host, and a jolly fellow who doesn't give himself any airs because he happens to be the presiding justice of the highest court in the Empire state. But behind him stands that mephistophelian figure, that arch trickster of American politics, David B. Hill—a man who was as false to Tilden as he was to Tweed, to Cleveland as he was to the men who started him in his career at Elmira. His career is unlike that of any other man since Aaron Burr. The man he stands for cannot win.

Therefore, prepare for a surprise at St. Louis, and keep at least one eye on Harmon or Richard Olney.

Are the Japanese Civilized?

Who will now insist the Japanese are civilized? Vice Admiral Kamimura has been asked by the imperial admiralty to commit harikari because the Russian fleet from Vladivostok eluded him in a fog. Success is the demand of the men who command, but removal would be the natural remedy for an oversight due to the elements of nature rather than to an error of judgment. I refer to the matter because it recalls the almost forgotten fact that in the 80s a young Japanese student at Annapolis, who had been sent there by his government and had stood well throughout his course, failed to pass his final examination. The story among his classmates, one of whom was seen today, was that he received an official "intimation" from the Japanese minister of the admiralty to kill himself; that the government did not care to have him return to Japan. The young man, in his despair, certainly made such an assertion to several of his friends. They could not dissuade him, and he took his life. His name was Imueri and he was said to belong to one of the wealthiest families in Tokio.

The system dispenses with courts martial, it saves time, and clears the way for the advancement of capable men. If suicide be confession, as a maxim of the law declares, a request to a Japanese officer to kill himself is equivalent to asking him to admit his own incompetency.

Jail in Tangier a Fright.

Raisuli objects to the governor of Tangier flinging his friends into the filthy jail in that town. If you were to see the pest hole you'd agree with him. It is a jail without a door. A wall of stone covered with stucco surrounds an area of forty by fifty feet. A shed is built along the inside of the wall, but the center of the inclosure has no roof. An opening in the wall two feet square affords the only means of ingress or egress. In front of this a burly Moor stands at all hours. In his hand is a long sword. Prisoners can only crawl out one at a time. His ability to chop a man to pieces as his head appears does not admit of doubt. A ball and chain is attached to the leg of each prisoner. Into this place murderers, political suspects, thieves, and men charged with civil offenses indiscriminately are thrust. Food pushed through the hole in the wall twice a day goes to the strongest. A terrific scramble ensues at feeding time, in which boys and aged men fare badly. There is not a keeper within the wall.

Right Way to Make Gin Fizz.

This is the month for gin fizzes and highest authorities declare it bad form to drink that decoction before June 15. So many of these drinks are badly made that it means the total ruin of one's stomach to take them. The fault at most bars is in the alleged lemon juice dashed into the concoction. At all cheap bars there is a fluid bought by the gallon and compounded of acetic acid and sirup. Do not allow any man to make you a gin fizz unless you see the lemon squeezed into the glass. Let me tell you how "the only William" makes a fizz.

First, real lemon juice—not the acid and white of egg mixture. Then sweeten; next a small quantity carbonated water to destroy the biting quality of lemon juice. This carbonic should not exceed two tablespoonfuls in quantity. Add your usual quantity of gin, fill up the glass with ice, and agitate with a spoon. Never shake the mixture, because your only purpose is to chill the liquor. Then strain into a tall glass (half schopen) and fill up with carbonic water or club soda. Again, don't drink until the fizz has subsided. This will be news, but it is right. The finished compound should taste bittersour, never sweet.

*

This is a hot season several places beside the one we were taught at Sunday school not to mention but always to fear.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY:

The Dutch governor of the colony at the cape of Good Hope ordered all English to leave the cape within two months.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY:

There was a great depression in all business interests, especially in the New England states, where there were many failures among the manufacturers, money being scarce.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

A terrific hurricane from six to eight miles in width swept through the town of Manteno, Ill., doing great damage.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Gold in New York went up to $2.30 because of the anti-gold gambling law which had gone into effect, and a meeting of brokers sent a committee to Washington, D. C., to get the law modified.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

The porte prohibited the circulation of copies of the bible in Turkey.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

There was such a scarcity of small coins in Mexico that coins of larger value were cut up to represent those of less value.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY:

The American Railway union decided to declare a boycott on Pullman cars because the palace car company declined to recognize the union in considering the strike.

BLANCHE RING WRESTS TALK FROM FAIRBANKS.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana will be the next vice president of the United States. He will be nominated by the convention on Thursday and will accept.

Nothing in the world could be clearer than that, and really I can't understand what the newspapers have been fussing around about. I just asked the senator if he would like to be vice president and he said he would. At least I think he did. For Senator Fairbanks is like an extremely diffident man making love—he means a lot more than he says. And the republican party, in the light of the political wisdom I have absorbed in one day, appears to me like a New England spinster with matrimonial aspirations who listens to what the man means instead of to what he says.

Senator Needs New Librettist.

Senator Fairbanks would make a hit in any rôle, but he should get a new librettist. He speaks his lines well, but he ought to discharge the man who wrote them. They lack color and apparently have no connection with the plot.

If I had to speak the senator's lines I wouldn't dare accept a long engagement in one place; I should go out in the provinces and play one night stands—and leave town early the next morning. Still, he ought to do well in a thinking part like the vice presidency, and I am going to recommend him a librettist and a stage manager to get him up a starring part.

Vivian Gets Ahead of Mere Men.

I had quite an adventure with the senator. I had been told that never since the cradle had Senator Fairbanks been satisfactorily interviewed. Again and again reporters, editors, and war correspondents had tried to hypnotize him into expressing an opinion, but all in vain. THE TRIBUNE asked me to undertake the task in the hope that the uncommunicative one might confide things to Vivian of the Papas which he would not waste on a mere man. He did.

I talked to the senator during five minutes in the rotunda of the Annex and they tell me he unbosomed himself to me as never to any one before. I could feel the excitement in the lobby at the time. From the corner of my eye I could see the newspaper men gazing fairly goggle eyed at the strange scene.

Begins Pursuit in a Cab.

I started in pursuit of the Indiana senator early in the afternoon with a cab and a large, energetic cob. As I drove down Michigan avenue I saw Senators Fairbanks and Warren of Wyoming just emerging from a soda water dispensary. Senator Fairbanks bowed to me, and immediately I stopped the cab and offered him a "lift" back to the Annex. His foot was almost on the step when unfortunately I remarked that I was no longer Vivian, but a newspaper woman representing THE TRIBUNE for the day.

At the words, which seemed to chill the smile on his lips, he paused and drew back in a frightened sort of way, and then suddenly remembered Senator Warren. In another moment he was in full retreat up the avenue, glancing nervously over his shoulder at me as I waved my kerchief from the cab.

"Vivian, you have been 'trun down,'" said I to myself, and then I set off in chase.

Spies Quarry in Midst of Riot.

When I entered the Annex there appeared to be a riot of some kind in progress. The rotunda was filled with a struggling mass of men and women, all jostling toward a central point, where there was much handshaking. And there in the midst I saw my quarry standing, head and shoulders above the commotion.

"Vivian"—or did I call myself Blanche?—said I to myself, "now's your chance—keep a stiff upper lip and engage the senator on some topic of mutual interest, like the stage in politics, or vice versa."

Looks Into Senator's Eyes.

I plunged into the press of people and presently I found myself looking up into Senator Fairbanks' gray eyes—I was excited, but I think they were gray—and shaking a hand attached to an arm of about 96 gear. Every one else instantly drew back into a distant circle. They lined up instinctively, and I could see I would get fair play from the crowd.

"Senator, won't you please tell me whether you are going to accept the nomination for vice president?" I asked in the manner Vivian assumes when she wants a favor from the papas.

Vivian Meets Cordial Reception.

"I really am extremely glad to meet you, Miss Ring," replied the senator, wagging my finger tips back and forth. "Do you know, sometimes I think the stage—"

"But I want to know about the vice presidency," I interposed, for the reporters had warned me he would try to interview me instead.

"Yes, yes, I am delighted to make your acquaintance, Miss Ring," persisted the senator, who plainly had forgotten his cue and was wandering from his lines.

Bribe of Box Wins Admission.

"Senator Fairbanks," I said, "what inducement can I offer you to tell me that you are going to accept the nomination? Announce your candidacy through Vivian and I will give you a stage box where you can gloat over the papas who are more susceptible to Vivian than you."

"Well, as I said, I am most happy to meet you and I shall accept the box," replied Senator Fairbanks. "Now remember this is not for publication."

So, you see, he announced his candidacy. Nothing could be plainer. For a coy, diffident senator that was an abandoned declaration. Any woman would consider it binding. It is time for little old Miss Republican Party to reciprocate in a fitting manner, for she has had a proposal. That's what comes of sending a woman to interpret a coy politician's remarks. This work is too delicate for a gross masculine interviewer.

Senator Scott Is Reassuring.

I was reassured about Senator Fairbanks' confession when I met Senator Scott of West Virginia.

"How about those two carloads of Fairbanks buttons you have on the sidetrack?" I asked.

"O, they're all gone and I've ordered more," he replied. "You can say in THE TRIBUNE and paint it on the sign boards that Fairbanks will be nominated and Fairbanks will accept."

Pretty soon I ran across Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who I understand also belongs to the great uninterviewed. The condition is unchanged. I asked him if all the gossip of clothes line quarrels up in Wisconsin were true.

"Are you the Vivian who makes such suckers of the papas?" he asked, as if he had not heard my question. "Senator Platt told me I ought to see you—and here you are—allow me to ask, are you as invincible off the stage as on?"

She Has a Puzzle for Cummins.

Senator Spooner made his escape before I could pin him down on the clotheline quarrels, but just then I sighted Gov. Cummins of Iowa, father of the "Iowa idea." Now everybody has heard of the "Iowa idea," but I never yet met any one who understood it. I asked the governor if he did.

"The Iowa idea," he began, carefully choosing his words, "is a plan for the revision of the tariff to meet new economic conditions. It provides for the readjustment of duties on both competitive and non-competitive products in such manner as to increase production at home. It provides for the recognition of the principle of reciprocity and—"

I could see that Gov. Cummins was getting tangled up in the explanation of his own idea, and I delicately withdrew before the situation became too humiliating for him.

Depew Wins Vivian's Heart.

Then I found Senator Depew and felt at home once more. Now there's a statesman after my own heart. Senator Depew talks and talks without effort. If he would lend his librettist to Senator Fairbanks for a week or two the Indiana man would be good for an indefinite run in the "legit."

"How's the situation in New York, senator?" I inquired casually. I had heard the politicians greeting each other in the headquarters.

"Politically or socially?" he asked.

"Politically, of course." I pouted, as if surprised he could mistake my chief interest in life.

Political Arena Like Theater.

"Well, politically," replied the senator, "we are situated much like a theater which both the vaudeville people and the 'legits' are trying to get control of. The republicans have been giving the country good, legitimate drama season after season, while the democrats have been barnstorming around as vaudeville artists. If the 'legits' can keep control of the New York theater the box office is safe, but if the vaudeville acrobats get in the box office will be closed for the season. Watch for the curtain next November."

As I was leaving, the senator commented on the crowd of callers waiting outside his door.

"It's queer how people want to see me," he observed, "and queerer the things they want to see me about. Now, there's a man just telephoned up that he is the father of nine children—has raised them all from little babies, and they're still alive, and he wants to come up and tell me about it."

That ended my day as a newspaper interviewer, and it's back to the stage for me.

BLANCHE RING.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Alas!

It isn't like the good old time
Of Webster and of Clay,
When you could count on words sublime
In what great men would say.
Ah, there were giants in those days!
Their common speech would roll
In period and paraphrase
And always thrill the soul.
'Twas splendid.

We stood beside a man whose name
In every land is known;
We thought: "This man will surely frame
A sentence in a tone
That shall be fitting to its weight,
With wisdom in each word."
We walked away, disconsolate,
For this is what we heard:
"I'm hungry."

We saw a breathless, eager group
About another one—
We heard a loud, admiring whoop;
We went there on a run.
We knew he was advising them
And we had always read
His words were each a perfect gem—
But this was what he said:
"Get busy!"

At last we found a man of might
Who sat in silent state;
His eyes gleamed with a mystic light
Which seemed to radiate
The noble musings of his brain.
We asked him if he thought
That statecraft's day was on the

HAICHENG STILL A WAR MYSTERY.

News of What Is Actually Going On There Eagerly Awaited by Observers.

FIGHTS ARE IN PROGRESS.

Rumored Capture of Liaoyang, Coming Through Native Source, Discredited.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Gazette confirms a sanguinary battle at Haicheng and that the Russians retreated with heavy loss.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 22, 2 a. m.—All attention is focused upon the rumored battle at Haicheng on Monday, but the facts still are impossible to learn.

A St. Petersburg dispatch describes it as the bloodiest battle yet fought. The Russians are said to have been severely defeated and to be retreating to Liaoyang. The truth of this and other stories cannot be ascertained and the facts may prove different. There seems, however, little reason to doubt there has been further severe fighting, though the result is only conjectural.

The rumored capture of Liaoyang is discredited here.

Rumored Capture of Liaoyang.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

NEWCHWANG, June 21.—It is reported here that Japanese cavalry attacked Liaoyang at a late hour last Saturday. An American missionary here is informed from native source that fighting was continued Sunday and the town was captured on Monday afternoon.

A northeast wind brought sounds of firing from the direction of Haicheng for several hours yesterday afternoon.

Flashes of artillery fire were visible in the sky in that direction all night.

Liaoyang Report Discredited.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22, 6:00 a. m.—A dispatch was received from Liaoyang under date of June 21 praising the work of the Red Cross as observed by a correspondent at the battle of Vafangow. This effectually disposes of the report from Newchwang that Liaoyang had been captured by the Japanese on June 20.

Paris Has Haicheng Story.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1904: By the New York Herald.]

PARIS, June 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Journal states that a private telegram has been received there from Liaoyang saying a great battle was fought at Haicheng yesterday, in which the Russians are said to have lost 5,000 men.

Haicheng Battle Denied.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1904: By the New York Herald.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The reports of heavy fighting at Haicheng are denied by the general staff. The Japanese are attempting to advance from Siuyen, and there is continuous skirmishes between outposts, but no further advance of Gen. Kuroki has been reported.

The Russian losses at the battle of Vafangow are turning out to be heavier as the reports of the various regiments come in. They were now placed by a conservative official agent at 4,000, but a usually well informed authority expects the total to be no less than 6,500.

Story of Bezobrazoff Raid.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22, 6 a. m.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch from Vice Admiral Skrydloff, dated June 21:

"On June 12 our squadron, consisting of the cruiser Rossia, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, and the cruisers Grodno and Rurik, left to assume the offensive against the maritime communications of the Japanese army. The squadron returned to port on June 20.

"The commander reports that on the morning of June 15 the squadron advanced from the north towards the strait of Shimonoseki. When within twenty miles of the strait our ships perceived on the horizon two steamers, which they chased, but could not overhaul owing to the great distance. At the same time a third ship was seen by the cruisers, which the Gromobol was ordered to capture. The ship proved to be the transport Izumi.

Capture of the Izumi.

In spite of repeated orders to stop it refused to do so until it had been struck by several shells. It then stopped and men began to jump overboard. The Gromobol then signaled for those on board to quit the ship, which was done, the crew leaving in the boats. These, together with those who had jumped overboard and who were picked up by boats from the cruisers were received on board the Gromobol.

"The Izumi, which was of 3,000 tons, was then sunk by our guns.

"Among the 105 taken on board the Gromobol were seventeen officers.

Sado and Hitachi Chased.

"After the sinking of the transports two more steamers were sighted by the Gromobol and they were chased. They proved to be the transports Sado and Hitachi, each of 6,000 tons. In the former, in addition to military stores, were men of the telegraph corps and twelve officers and also pontoons. On the Hitachi were 1,000 troops besides military stores.

"The Rossia was ordered to capture the Sado and the Gromobol the Hitachi, which tried to escape.

"After several shots had been fired warning the Hitachi to stop without effect our guns opened fire and it stopped. Those on board, however, paid no attention to the signal to abandon the ship, and after more shots had been fired they commenced to lower the boats. The transport settled down slowly, and consequently the Gromobol was ordered to expedite the sinking of it, which was soon accomplished.

Sado Tries to Escape.

"The Sado stopped after several shots had been fired across its bows, and, in accordance with our signals, its boats, which were fairly numerous, were lowered. Some of the boats were precipitately lowered and several capsized. The other boats, crowded with men, headed towards Tsu and Iki islands, which were visible in the distance. The weather was calm and the sea perfectly quiet.

"The Rurik was ordered to pick up the officers, soldiers, and crew, but it was only possible to capture four foreigners engaged on the transport and twenty-five officers. The other troops did not leave the transport, and the Rurik was then ordered to torpedo and sink it. The transport, not sinking at the first torpedo, another was fired, which sank it.

"Our squadron then considering the matter ended and in view also of the growing darkness, proceeded on its cruise, a Japanese cruiser watching all the time."

Going to Michigan?

Call Central 3591 for information as to time of trains, pastor and sleeping car reservations, etc., to Pere Marquette. Beaches all of the Michigan resorts.

PORT ARTHUR GAY PLACE.

CORRESPONDENT JUST OUT OF PRISON TELLS EXPERIENCE.

Hector Fuller, Who Was Captured by Russians, Says Forts Are Strong, Ships in Good Repair, Harbor Open, and Garrison Not Worrying in the Least—Declares There Are Ample Supplies on Hand and More Coming from Chinese Sources.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21.—The News today received a cable dispatch from Hector Fuller, its special war correspondent, who was a prisoner in Port Arthur, which says:

"After being rowed across from the Miautao islands in an open boat by two Chinamen I succeeded in landing at Louisa bay, near Port Arthur, and separated by a range of hills. The bay was occupied by a Russian flotilla of four torpedo boats, two destroyers, and two cruisers. I landed at daybreak on the morning of June 10 without detection.

Big Guns on Every Side.

"With the full coming of the day I could see that every hilltop near the shore was alive with soldiers, busily engaged in strengthening the already formidable fortifications which occupied every point of vantage. I gradually made my way into the interior of the peninsula. In this way, after a day and a night of persistent and cautious effort, I at last succeeded in reaching Port Arthur.

"After some hasty observations there the hazard of my position became so obvious that the same day, Saturday, June 11, I set out on my return to Louisa bay. But the good fortune which attended me the day before soon deserted me and I was captured.

Subjected to Minute Search.

"The officer in command detailed a guard to take me to Pigeon bay. There I was searched. I was stripped to the skin and all my garments were subjected to the closest scrutiny. My money was taken and all the papers in my possession were most minutely examined. Thereupon I was blindfolded and marched to Port Arthur. The route taken was over the military road, which recently has been constructed. In spite of the bandages over my eyes I was able to note that the road is one of most admirable construction, along which troops and artillery could move easily and rapidly.

Much Gayety in Port Arthur.

"Port Arthur was full of life and gayety, quite out of keeping with the stories of distress that had reached Cheefoo through Japanese sources. Indeed, nothing of this sort was observed. There seemed to be an abundance of supplies. And fresh supplies were coming in from Chinese sources. The Japanese blockade has not been effective.

"The harbor entrance has been freed of obstructions, the battleships have been repainted, and the fortifications are constantly being made stronger. The garrison is larger than outside information has led me to suppose. The troops are in excellent condition, and the general health conditions of the city are good. There seemed to be no apprehension that the city was likely soon to fall.

Could See Ships in Harbor.

"The night I was marched into Port Arthur, under guard, the city was unusually lively, as the officers were giving a ball. Three officers were detailed to examine me, and they made thorough work of it.

"My prison was directly opposite Golden hill. From the window of my cell I had a good view of the inner bay, and could see distinctly the repaired battleships lying at anchor.

"In the same prison were confined 100 Japanese, who had been captured from the blocking expedition. Several of these had become insane.

Is Released by Gen. Stoessel.

"I demanded the opportunity of seeing Gen. Stoessel, the commandant at Port Arthur, that I might lay my case directly before him. At last, after five days in prison, my plea was allowed and I was taken before the commander in chief. I made a straightforward statement of my purpose in seeking to penetrate the lines and gave a detailed account of my trip. At last he was convinced of my good faith. He said: 'You Americans must be crazy.'

"As the result of this hearing of my case, Gen. Stoessel decided that I was to be allowed to leave Port Arthur on condition that I promise never to return.

"I was sent away then in a junk, along with a host of Chinese.

"On the night of June 13 the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur, both by land and by sea. I saw distinctly the firing from my cell window. When the affair was over the Russian officers returned laughing to their quarters reporting that the enemy had been easily repulsed."

ETZEL KILLING UNWARRANTED.

Consul Miller at Newchwang, After Investigation, Makes Report to the State Department.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Minister Conger has cabled the state department that Consul Miller, after a thorough investigation of the facts connected with the killing of the American war correspondent Etzel by Chinese soldiers on the junk off Newchwang, has made a report stating that the killing was unwarranted and without provocation.

COMBES MINISTRY IN PERIL.

Scandal Growing Out of Chartreuse Affair Develops Fight in Inquiry Commission.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 21.—The talk of political circles is that the fall of the Combes ministry is imminent. The strained situation arises in connection with the Chartreuse scandal, which a special commission is investigating. The issue is, did or did not La Grave, France's commissioner general to St. Louis, act as gobetween in the offer by the Chartreuse monks to pay $200,000 on condition the Grande Chartreuse be not expelled.

La Grave and Edgar Combes, the prime minister's son, met before the commission, and each accused the other of lying. Later members of the commission went from words to blows. The majority of the commission is opposed to Combes and declares its intention to submit to the chamber of deputies the discrepancies in La Grave's and Edgar Combes' testimony.

The meeting ended with hurling inkstands and a fight among members. The statements elicited by the commission are regarded in many quarters as being extremely damaging to Combes.

STORK OVER IMPERIAL PALACE.

Long Expected Event in Russia's Family Is Understood to Be Imminent.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—A long expected event in the imperial family is understood to be imminent.

NEWS PURELY PERSONAL.

JAMES FINDLAY WALLACE, who will have charge of the construction of the Panama canal for the United States government, has sailed for Panama. There also went on the same vessel a number of nurses, who will join others now engaged at the hospital at Panama.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Ernest Payne and Miss Mabel Bonaker of this city lost their lives during a squall on the upper Niagara river. Payne's body was recovered late tonight.

THE REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, pastor of Plymouth church, left town on Monday for an extended western trip. He will go to the Klondike.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT received Cardinal Satolli, special representative in this country of the pope, in the blue room of the White house.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB has arrived in New York, after three weeks' absence, the shortest trip to Europe he has ever made.

Indianapolis Excursion.

"Big Four Route" June 27 and 28, only $5.25 round trip. Tickets good till July 15 for return, on sale 238 Clark street, hotel offices, and depots.

CORONER HOLDS BOAT INSPECTOR.

Inquest Over the Bodies of Slocum's Victims Results in Official's Arrest.

BAIL IS FIXED AT $500.

Pilot Testifies That Fire Drills Were Practically Unknown to the Crew.

New York, June 21.—[Special.]—Henry Lundberg, assistant inspector of steamboats, was committed to the house of detention by Coroner Joseph S. Berry of the Bronx this afternoon when an adjournment was taken in the inquest into the deaths of victims of the Gen. Slocum disaster. Lundberg seemed nonplussed and stared about helplessly while his lawyer, A. S. Gilbert, made a vain plea in his behalf. Coroner Berry refused to permit the federal official to leave the courtroom in the custody of his counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan, who had applied for the commitment of the inspector, said he did not object to having bail set at a sum that seemed to him most reasonable—$500. Lundberg gave a sigh of relief when the coroner acquiesced. After a slight delay a bail bond was signed and the inspector left the courtroom.

Refuses to Answer Questions.

Garvan had described Mr. Lundberg's actions on the witness stand as a "disgraceful spectacle on the part of a United States official." The inspector, by advice of his counsel, had refused to answer almost every question put to him on the plea that anything he said might tend to incriminate him.

An investigation of the bills for life preservers sent to the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, which were produced at the inquest on Monday, was resumed. In four out of five of these bills the name of the steamer Grand Republic had been clumsily erased by means of acid, and the words "General Slocum" had been written in.

Miss M. C. Hall, who has charge of the company's books, was called upon for an explanation. She said she had been in the habit for some years of making erasures on her books with acid, instead of drawing a pen through an entry. All bills from the firm that sold life preservers were addressed to the Grand Republic. She did not enter them on her books at once, and kept them until they were paid. To be able to enter them properly she marked some of them for the Gen. Slocum's account.

Nothing was brought out in the testimony to show that one of the 350 life preservers purchased by the company this year had been placed aboard the Slocum. All had been consigned to the Grand Republic and none of the Slocum's crew had seen any of them.

Second Pilot Testifies.

Edwin N. Weaver, second pilot, testified that he had served five or six years on the Gen. Slocum, but had never seen any fire drill on the boat, did not know of any new life preservers that had been placed on the vessel during his service, and had no knowledge of any apparatus or equipment for turning steam into the hold in case of fire.

Q.—Did you ever see any fire drill on the boat?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you think the captain could have had such a drill without your knowledge? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see any effort made to get the lifeboats loose? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any of the crew on the hurricane deck? A.—No, sir.

Coroner Berry then asked:

"If you had been in charge of the vessel where, in your judgment, was the best place to beach it?"

"The exact spot where it was put," he said with much emphasis.

Orders Came Rapidly.

Everett Brandow, assistant engineer, testified that it was about half past 10 when Mate Flanagan reported the fire.

Brandow did not know where the Slocum was at the time he learned of the fire, but he said the boat always ran at full speed through Hell Gate. Before the alarm Pilot Van Wart gave the signal to "slow," and he inferred that the Slocum had passed Hell Gate.

After the fire signal there came an order for full speed, then one was sounded to stop, and later one to go ahead. The next order was to "slow," and the final one "full speed." These directions came so fast that they almost came together. Brandow believed the interval between each one had been four or five seconds.

Conklin, the chief engineer, started for the donkey engine room on the fire alarm, witness said, and Brandow next saw him on North Brother island.

Many More Bodies Recovered.

From daylight until midnight East river continued to give up victims of the disaster. At times the smaller patrol boats were so heavily laden with those recovered that they had difficulty in making shore. One hundred and twelve bodies were taken from the water today. Explosives were used in bringing the bodies to the surface.

A total of 845 bodies have been recovered to date. Approximately 700 have been identified, and the missing, including unidentified bodies, number 300.

President Roosevelt has sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the General Slocum relief committee, a contribution of $500 to the relief fund.

Cabinet Takes Action.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—A commission consisting of Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; Maj. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired; Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N.; Herbert Knox Smith, deputy commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor; and Mr. George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service, has been appointed to investigate the disaster to the Gen. Slocum.

Practically all of the time at the session of the cabinet today was devoted to consideration of the subject of steamboat inspection.

Replying to a letter from Mayor McClellan of New York, Secretary Cortelyou says the investigation by the government will be thorough and exhaustive.

ONE-THIRD TIME FOR MEN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Issues Order That Affects 5,000 Shop Employes at Altoona.

Altoona, Pa., June 21.—The Pennsylvania railroad company reduced 5,000 employés in its shops here to a two days a week working basis today. It is reported the 10,000 men will be idle all of next week.

CHICAGOAN VICTIM OF THUGS.

E. C. Greene Found Unconscious on the Street at Philadelphia—Condition Is Critical.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 21.—[Special.]—E. C. Greene of Chicago was found unconscious on the street tonight, and is supposed to have been attacked by thugs. His condition is critical.

Telephone Main 965.

If you want information as to time of trains or other features of railway travel west and northwest, call up the Information Bureau, Wells Street Station, Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The bureau is open from 6:00 a. m. until midnight.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 13.]

WHITE—At her apartments in the Hotel Metropole, June 21, Mary J., widow of the late Charles B. White. Funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Custer, 3926 Grand-blvd., Thursday, June 23, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CANNOT FIND DIPLOMAT.

DISAPPEARANCE OF KENT J. LOOMIS REPORTED BY CABLE.

Brother of the Assistant Secretary of State Was on Way to Abyssinia with Draft of Treaty—Traveling Companion Misses Him at Plymouth and Proceeds to Paris, Where Embassy Is Informed—Relative Is Not Alarmed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 21.—When the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. reached Plymouth yesterday morning it was found that Kent J. Loomis, brother of the American assistant secretary of state, who had been a passenger from New York, had disappeared. William H. Ellis of New York, who was a fellow passenger of Mr. Loomis, searched vainly for him, and proceeded to Cherbourg, taking with him the treaty of commerce which he says has just been negotiated between the Emperor Menilik of Abyssinia and the United States. Ellis arrived in Paris last night, and communicated with the American embassy. He also telegraphed to Plymouth and Bremen, inquiring whether Mr. Loomis had been found.

Mr. Ellis reported again at the embassy and will tomorrow confide the treaty to Ambassador Porter. He thinks it possible Mr. Loomis fell overboard. A passenger named Flamm, who was seated opposite Loomis and Ellis at meals on board the Kaiser Wilhelm, says he saw Loomis aboard a tug at Plymouth.

Mr. Ellis last saw Loomis alone in the smoking room at 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Mr. Loomis was one of a party en route to Abyssinia with a view to securing commercial concessions.

Brother Believes He Is Safe.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis is confident that his brother has not come to harm. His reason for this belief is the fact that when the boat touched at Plymouth, which was during the night, his brother landed, as was shown by the dispatch by him of a cablegram which was received in Washington. Mr. Loomis thinks that his brother was accidentally left in Plymouth when the boat departed for Cherbourg.

Mr. Loomis has also received several dispatches from persons who were aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II. saying that they saw his brother get off the ship when it touched at Plymouth. These dispatches came from passengers who landed at Cherbourg and subsequently went to Paris.

CHICAGO POSTAL CLERKS LUCKY

Salaries of 438 Will Be Increased at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year.

Washington D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—At the beginning of the fiscal year the salaries of 438 clerks in the Chicago postoffice will be increased. The following are the increases authorized by Acting Postmaster General Wynne: One clerk from $1,700 to $1,800; one from $1,500 to $1,600; one from $1,400, to $1,500; three from $1,300 to $1,400; seven from $1,200 to $1,300; eighteen from $1,100 to $1,200; twenty-eight from $1,000 to $1,100; fifty-four from $900 to $1,000; 119 from $800 to $900; seventy-four from $700 to $800; and 132 from $600 to $700.

Assistant Postmaster Hubbard said last night the advances were Chicago's share under the appropriation made by congress. Postmaster Coyne had asked an increase for nearly 900 clerks.

30,000 READY TO STRIKE.

Workers in Ready Made Clothing Business Begin Struggle Against Open Shop.

New York, June 21.—[Special.]—The first general strike of tailors in six years, and the first strike of any magnitude against an open shop, began today by 1,200 clothing cutters quitting work. This will be followed tomorrow by a general strike in all branches of the ready made clothing industry. The strike will affect Newark, N. J., as well as Manhattan and Brooklyn, and according to the estimates of strike leaders, will affect from 25,000 to 30,000 clothing workers directly, and make from 15,000 to 20,000 more idle in the busiest season of the year.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FRANCES HNUTINGTON WILSON, Chicago, died yesterday at her residence, 135 Lincoln Park boulevard. She was the wife of Benjamin Mains Wilson and the mother of Huntington Wilsog, assistant secretary of the United States legation at Tokio, Japan. The funeral will be at St. James' church on Friday at 2 p. m.

CHARLES NETCHER, Chicago, proprietor of the Boston Store, who died on Monday, will be buried from the family residence, 4427 Drexel boulevard, this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus will read the service. Burial will be at Rosehill.

Marshall Field & Co.

(Retail Store—1,000,000 sq. ft. of floor space, over 23 acres.)

One of the most interesting institutions in Chicago is this great store, filled with hundreds of attractive displays of rare and beautiful merchandise from all parts of the world—a veritable exposition of the world's handiwork.

• • •

In addition to the many beautiful merchandise displays visitors should see: The Cold Storage Vault for Furs, the view down the Main Court from the 12th floor, the famous Main Aisle one block long, the Display Windows (especially by night), the Reading, Writing and Rest Rooms, the Monoliths at the Main Entrance on State street, the French Lingerie Room, the Tiffany Room, the Great Art Ware Floor, the Picture Galleries, the Furniture Display Rooms, the Chiming Hall Clocks, and the Great Basement Salesroom.

• • •

State, Washington, Randolph & Wabash

Suit Cases

Over 200 Styles in Stock

Prices: $4.50 to $165

First Floor Annex

Marshall Field & Company

Browning·King·&·Co.

Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

FROM MAKERS TO WEARERS.

Visiting Statesmen

"Some politicians, Robinson, are made famous by their tailors."—Beau Brummell to his Valet.

Who have become familiar with the "Browning, King & Co." quality in our sixteen stores in the other large cities have made this Chicago store their headquarters for emergency needs—a fact that particular men will do well to consider. The "Browning, King & Co. quality" makes a fast friend of every customer—one who will not be satisfied elsewhere.

Men's Summer Suits.....$12 to $32
Men's Panamas.....$5.00 and upwards
Men's Negligee Shirts, a wide variety.....$1.00 to $5.00

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

VELOURS

MADE IN FRANCE.

Importer's Surplus Stock.

We have just purchased a European importer's entire surplus stock of fine fifty inch wide French Imported Velours, figured and plain, solid colors, and rich two-tone effects, suitable for covering the finest furniture and for portieres, draperies, etc.

50 INCHES WIDE.

Made in France. Made in France. Made in France.

Your Choice, 95c yd.

Regular prices $2.50, $3.00 and $3.75.

REVELL & CO.

COR. ADAMS-ST. AND WABASH-AV.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.

BUSINESS DESKS.

WE DISPLAY a magnificent line of genuine mahogany and quarter-sawed Oak Desks, including some attractive new designs in Executive Officers' Desks, Oval Tables for Directors, and exclusive patterns in all kinds of Business Furniture, Letter Files, Book Cases, Chairs Settees, Leather Covered Furniture, etc. Also a large display of lower priced Office Furniture.

5-ft. Roll Top Oak Desk, with document boxes, letter file and card index drawers, well finished	$30.00
Revolving Desk Chairs	3.75
Solid Oak Flat Top Desks	10.00
Revolving Book Cases	6.00
Solid Oak Office Tables	7.50

This Solid Oak Roll Top Office Desk, in golden oak finish, has extension slide, automatic lock on drawers, spring lock on curtain top, card racks, penholders, etc. $12.50 complete.

4-ft. Oak Roll Top Desk, with center drawer, book stalls, 3 letter files, highly polished, $18.50.

REVELL & CO. Adams-st. Wabash-av.

CREME MARQUISE

And all of MME. QUI VIVES Famous Preparations, AT THE "GOOD SENSE" BEAUTY SHOP.

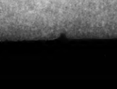
Send stamp for booklet on care of complexion and development of the figure.

Mrs. M. E. Francis, 39 Washington st., Suite 301, Chicago

ALL FIRST-CLASS CAFES, CLUBS AND BUFFETS SERVE

COOK'S Imperial Extra CHAMPAGNE

SERVED EVERYWHERE



REVELL'S DESKS.

The Largest Display, The Lowest Prices.

ADAMS AND WABASH.

LEAVE YOUR "WANTS" AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE

MAYOR TO VETO THEATER CHANGE

Declares He Will Fight Any Attempt to Modify Law to Suit the Managers.

MANY LOUDLY PROTEST.

Ald. Jones' Efforts Resisted by Memorial Association and Some of Council.

If the city council passes the amendments to the theater ordinance proposed by the Theatrical Managers' association, it will do it over Mayor Harrison's veto. The mayor yesterday announced his disapproval of the modifications, breaking his custom of declining to talk on matters pending before the council.

"I am not in favor of the amendments proposed by the Theatrical Managers' association," he said. "I do not wish to be misunderstood in the matter. The Iroquois fire taught a bitter lesson. I am not ready to forget that lesson.

"Of course, we always are willing to take up and discuss any matter presented by a body of citizens, but these proposed amendments simply would nullify the present ordinance and would undo work to which months were devoted.

Mayor Harrison declared the present instrument was drawn with care and said the aldermen should not forget that the ordinance was constructed practically at the cost of Ald. Mayor's life.

Memorial Association Aroused.

The Iroquois Memorial association censured the theater managers. J. J. Reynolds, its president, declared any modification of the present ordinance would mean a menace to life.

"It took the committee a long time to prepare that law," he said, "and experts lent their assistance. They attempted to provide every possible safeguard, and every safeguard that was necessary then is necessary now."

E. P. Barry, first vice president, said:

"After the awful price that was paid it seems almost incredible that any public officials should sanction or even insinuate to a bereaved city that changes of this kind should be made. Any of the alterations proposed would involve great hazards to the safety of the theater going public. All the safeguards might as well be eliminated, as the provision requiring separate stairways from gallaries and balconies."

Other officers and the directors were indignant.

Aldermen to Fight Plan.

Ald. Stits declared he would vote against any attempt to modify the ordinance.

"The Iroquois taught a lesson," he said, "and we ought not to take any more chances. They want us to undo what it took us months to do, and if I have anything to say about it we will not do it."

Ald. Schmidt of the Twenty-fourth ward declared any attempt to modify the ordinance would "amount to the same thing as desecrating the graves of the Iroquois victims."

Ald. Jozwiakowski said the city council would not dare to trifle with the theater ordinance, but Ald. Jones, chairman of the theater committee, was inclined to apologize for the stringency of the present ordinance.

Jones Favors the Change.

"I think the council ought to be fair," he said, "and I don't believe our committee is competent to decide the question. It would be a great hardship for some of the theaters to carry out all the orders in the new ordinance."

Ald. Jones said the present ordinance was drawn up while the city was in a fever heat of excitement, and for that reason should now be modified. He said the only things needed to safeguard the public are a steel curtain, a ventilator, and wide aisles.

"The automatic sprinkling system," he declared, is a menace to life rather than a safeguard. If something should strike the sprinkler the water would run down upon the stage. The audience would think the theater was one fire and a panic would result.

"I would favor amending the ordinance so that sprinklers will not be required where the rigging loft is more than thirty-five feet above the stage. I favor changing the paragraph providing that each balcony and gallery shall have separate entrances from the street level. I believe the section requiring the width of the exit to be in proportion to the number of persons accommodated should be modified. I am in favor of striking out the word 'directly' in the clause providing that all isles must 'lead directly to an exit.'

"The managers' suggestion that the width between seats should be thirty, instead of thirty-two, inches is all right."

Ald. Jones favored a modification to twenty-two inches in the provision calling for a maximum rise of eighteen inches in the banks of seats in balconies and galleries. He also advocated cutting out all cross isles on the main floor, balconies, and galleries unless they lead to exits.

Stops Alterations in Theater.

Judge Kavanagh dissolved the temporary injunction restraining George C. Bauer and Edward Scheidt, tenants of the Columbus theater, at 1836 Wabash avenue, from interfering with the alterations to the playhouse in compliance with the new ordinance. Immediately after this action the tenants filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the theater owners in turn from continuing with the alterations in the rear of their property.

WILL MAKES GIFTS OF $500,000

Webster Batcheller Founds Library and Aids Churches, Leaving Rest to Relatives and Friend.

Under the will of Webster Batcheller, probated yesterday, relatives and one friend will divide all but $20,000 of $250,000 in personality and the same amount in realty. Among the bequests are:

Grand Haven, Mich., for establishment of library, $10,000.

First Congregational and First Presbyterian churches, Grand Haven, $5,000 each.

Jenison Batcheller, brother, Glens Falls, N. Y., property at 244 to 248½ North Clark street.

Mrs. Sarah D. Shippey, sister, $20,000.

George F. Shippey, nephew, $25,000.

Mrs. H. V. Slayton, niece, $35,000.

Charles W. Shippey, nephew, $100,000.

Charles W. Shippey and Anson B. Jenks, friend, named as executors, to receive residue after small bequests.

Mr. Batcheller died in San Francisco on July 4.

REFUSES TO HELP SAVE LIFE.

Automobilist in Lincoln Park Objects to Letting Police Use Car to Reach Physician.

"This is not a doctor's auto," was the owner's reply when Policeman Colquitt in Lincoln park last night asked the use of the vehicle to take a choking boy baby to a physician's office.

The child was a year old and lived at 234 Augusta street. It had choked on candy and would have died soon, but the policeman carried it to a physician in time to save it.

People who heard the request of the policeman and the reply of the automobilist were loud in censure of the latter.

$50.00 Colorado and Return,

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. Tickets on sale daily. The Colorado Special, a perfectly appointed train, only one night to Denver, leaves 10:15 p. m. Another fast train leaves Chicago daily 11:35 p. m. Ticket offices, 212 and 193 Clark street. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

INSULT LEADS TO A RIOT.

FIVE PERSONS ARE INJURED IN FIGHT AND RUNAWAY.

William Shea, Forty-third Street and Wright Avenue, Resents Remark Made by Patrolman John Martin, and Neighbors Take Up the Quarrel—Patrol Wagon Is Wrecked and Policemen Arrive on Foot Just in Time to Rescue Their Comrade.

Because William Shea, Forty-third street and Wright avenue, considered himself insulted last evening by Patrolman John Martin, a riot followed in which 800 persons participated. Five persons were injured in the fight and a patrol wagon and a carriage were wrecked by a runaway. The casualty list follows:

Baker, Thomas, 4714 Loomis street, collar bone broken in runaway.
Geary, John, head injured by policeman's club.
Martin, John, patrolman, stockyards station, head cut with stone.
Rheinhardt, Louis, driver of patrol wagon, cut and bruised.
Shea, William, head injured by policeman's club.

Shea Resents Alleged Insult.

Shea was sitting on the doorstep of his residence when Martin passed. "What kind of a house is that?" the policeman is said to have remarked. The householder resented the comment and a fight followed.

The policeman received a cut over the left eye from a stone. He retaliated by knocking Shea down. The latter arose and ran around the block. Martin fired three shots after him. The people of the neighborhood joined in the chase. Shea sought refuge in Wolf's saloon in the block. The policeman followed, while the crowd clamored for his blood. The saloonkeeper barred the door and sent in a riot call.

Before the patrol wagon could arrive a section of the crowd broke into the saloon. The policeman held the mob off with his revolver.

Patrol Wagon Is Wrecked.

At Forty-third street and Emerald avenue the whiffle tree of the patrol wagon broke and the horses became detached from the vehicle. One of them ran into a carriage driven by Thomas Baker of 4714 Loomis street, wrecking it. Mr. Baker's collar bone was fractured. The other horse ran back into the patrol wagon, damaging it considerably. Driver Louis Rheinhardt was pulled from the wagon, and was bruised and cut.

Capt. Clancy and Lieut. Downey, with six patrolmen ran to the scene of the riot. They were just in time to save Policeman Martin from injury. He had Shea in his grasp.

"Don't let them take you Bill!" shouted John Geary; "They'll kill you."

Geory was added to the list of injured. He also was arrested.

The policemen walked to the station followed by part of the crowd. Several times they were compelled to turn and threaten their followers. At the station twenty men were ready to go on the prisoner's bond. Shea and Geary were released.

FIRST STRIKE IS ORDERED IN FIGHT OF WOODWORKERS.

Seventy-five Men Leave Shop of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association and More Trouble Is Threatened.

The Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' association's refusal to sign agreements with the woodworkers' union brought the first strike yesterday at the factory of O. C. S. Olsen & Co., May street and Austin avenue. Seventy-five men walked out. More strikes will be called daily, union officials say, unless contracts are made.

A strike in the factory of S. Karpen & Bros., the largest in the city, was avoided when they withdrew from the association and signed a working agreement. They employ 450 men.

Six picture frame workers appeared before Judge Brentano to answer charges of contempt in violating an injunction, but the hearing was not completed.

Joseph Stanik, John Krimbach, and Peter Cheweski will face a jury in Judge Chytraus' court today on a charge of conspiracy to wreck trains at Kedzie avenue and Thirty-fourth street during the recent strike of laborers on the Santa Fé. Spikes which held the rails in place were pulled out for 300 feet along the tracks.

Working agreements for one year were made between the boilermakers' helpers and machinists' helpers' unions and the Illinois Central railroad. Boilermakers on strike for two weeks returned to work, except those at Burnside and Waterloo, Ia.

CAPTURED WITH $2,500 BOOTY.

"Butch" McGrath Caught by Passengers at Grand Central Depot After Picking a Pocket.

With a wallet containing $2,500, just taken from the pocket of A. Sabados of Milton, Del., in his hand, "Butch" McGrath was captured by passengers on an outgoing train at the Grand Central station last night. With two companions, McGrath was standing on the train platform as passengers were going aboard. As Mr. Sabados crowded between the men they unbuttoned his coat and waistcoat, securing the wallet. Morris and William Wilson of Cleveland, O., who were sitting near the door, saw the act, and seized McGrath. His companions escaped. McGrath has been arrested many times. Two weeks ago he fired several shots at a street car conductor who attempted to arrest him.

POLICE FIGHT ITALIAN MOB.

Take Man Wanted for Attempted Murder and Retreat, Ready to Shoot.

Two detectives last night fought off more than a dozen Italians and arrested a man wanted for attempted murder. The attack was made at 157 Mather street, and after capturing Alphone Graego, Detectives Fitzgerald and O'Connor of the Central station backed away with drawn revolvers. Graego will be taken to Auburn, N. Y.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Stops Aiding Indians.—Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad yesterday notified the Phœnix hospital, Maywood, that no further payments would be made for the care of the Indians injured in the train wreck near Melrose Park two months ago. The institution will care for them until other arrangements are made. The Indians refused to accept the damages offered.

Jealous Girl Is Blamed.—When Albert C. Grutschow, 74 Vedder street, applied for a marriage license yesterday for his son, Walter Grutschow, and Catherine A. Johanns, he was shown an anonymous letter notifying the clerk that the young man was ill and not of age. The father said a jealous girl had sent the notice.

Attacks Druggists' Association.—Isaac Platt, a retail druggist at Forty-eighth street and Ashland avenue, has asked Judge Tuley for an injunction restraining the members of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the Chicago wholesale firms from "blacklisting him."

Fall from a Scaffold.—Eugene Gardner, 28 years old, 255 Clark street, and Frank Crandell, 39 years old, structural iron workers, yesterday were injured by falling from a scaffold on the elevated structure at Jackson boulevard and Franklin street. Crandell may not recover.

Loop Evidence All In.—After nearly two months of hearings the Union Elevated Loop company yesterday closed evidence in the $250,000 "noise, dirt, and jarring" damage suit brought against it by the W. D. Walker estate. Attorneys began closing arguments.

New Work for Mrs. Paul.—Mrs. Emmagene Paul, formerly a ward superintendent of street cleaning, has been given a new position at the city hall. It is her duty to receive complaints concerning the condition of streets and alleys, and to see that they are remedied.

Indianapolis and return, $5.25, via Monon Route, June 27 and 28. Good returning until July 18. Four trains a day. Ticket office, 232 Clark street. Phone Har. 1397.

MAYOR'S MEN WIN AT CONVENTIONS.

Hopkins Faction Defeated in Each Congressional Session Held in Chicago.

BROTHER IS NOMINATED.

Victory of Gavel Rule in the Third Is Followed by "Rump" Selections.

Mayor Harrison's forces won another victory yesterday in the democratic congressional conventions. The Hopkins men made a fight in only three districts and were defeated in all.

"Gavel rule" carried the day in the Third. George L. Reker presided. Harrison men were led by Michael Doherty, commissioner of streets, while the Hopkins captain was George Brennan.

Threatens the Penitentiary.

The chairman's rulings so angered the Hopkins men that Brennan declared: "You may throw us out, but I warn you, Reker, that I will send you to the penitentiary for that."

After a bitter struggle the following nominations were made:

For congress—Dr. W. C. Stone.
Congressional committeemen—John E. Traeger, Frank Ryan.

The selection for board of equalization candidate was left to the county committee.

Later the Hopkins faction held a meeting of their own and nominated the following ticket:

For congress—Thomas McGrath.
For state board equalization—John M. Redmond.
Congressional committeemen—George E. Brennan, P. J. Donahue.

Brennan said the matter would go to the election commissioners for settlement. Out of the seventy-seven delegates he declared they had forty-four.

Preston Harrison Beats Kunz.

William Preston Harrison, the mayor's brother, defeated Stanley Kunz for the congressional nomination in the Eighth district convention at Peoria and Monroe streets. The vote was: Harrison, 73; Kunz, 45.

Just before the first ballot Peter Galligan was expelled for making a disturbance because some delegates were not voting as he liked.

T. A. Ryan was selected for the state board of equalization and John O'Neil for committeeman. The Seventeenth ward delegates will select the other.

Lahiff Leads to Victory.

The Harrison faction, with Edward Lahiff as its leader, won in the Tenth. The fight was between Sheriff Barrett and Mayor Harrison, and was a bitter one. The ticket selected was:

For congress—James Turnock of Evanston.
For member board of equalization—George Skamper.
For committeemen—Edward Lahiff, John T. Plamp.

Results in Other Conventions.

Other conventions of the day resulted as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

For congress—John Oehman.
For committeemen—Justice John R. Caverly, Frank McMahon.
For board of equalization—William Friedman.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

For congress—George P. Foster.
For committeemen—Edward J. Kelly, Joseph Schrau.
For board of equalization—John Downey, deputy coroner.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

For congress—Charles J. Vopicka.
For committeemen—D. J. Egan, S. J. Hallik.
For board of equalization—Ald. Scully.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

For congress—George A. Gubbins.
For committeemen—Frank J. Kilcrane, Thomas Ryan.
For board of equalization—John H. Maney.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

For congress—George S. Foster.
For committeemen—John Fitzsimmons, John T. Rea.
For board of equalization—James J. Brady.

The Second and Ninth district conventions were postponed.

PAUL MORTON REFUSES CABINET

Chicagoan Informs President of His Decision as to Offer of the Naval Portfolio.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt late this afternoon received an answer from Paul Morton of Chicago, who was offered the naval portfolio. It is declared unofficially by one close to the president that after considering the matter for a week Mr. Morton has declined a position in the cabinet. No official announcement has been made and Secretary Loeb said tonight the president would not make public the decision of Mr. Morton for a day or two. The railroad man was not offered the secretaryship of war, as has been stated. Secretary Taft will remain in the cabinet and there is no intention on the part of the president to transfer him to another department.

Paul Morton yesterday would not discuss President Roosevelt's invitation to him to accept a cabinet portfolio.

"I do not feel," he said, "that the matter is one I should discuss. I prefer that all statements should come from Washington."

Mr. Morton is the second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. He is the son of J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland, and has been a railroad man since early manhood.

SAYS MILES WILL BE NOMINEE.

A. E. Wilson Declares the General Will Be Named for President by the Prohibition Party.

Miles for president on the prohibition ticket yesterday was declared the probability by Alonzo E. Wilson, chairman of the Illinois prohibition executive committee. He said:

"There has been a wonderful change in sentiment in our party in the last ten days concerning the presidential nomination. Almost all of our prominent men have declared for Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and I predict his nomination, probably on the first ballot at Indianapolis next week.

"Sam P. Jones of Georgia or George W. Carroll of Beaumont, Tex., will be given the second place."

Nominated for Congress.

State.	Dist.	Name.	Party.
N. C.	3.	C. R. Thomas	Dem.
N. C.	10.	J. M. Gudger Jr.	Dem.

SPRINTS IN PAJAMAS AND ROBE.

Evanston Man Arrested After Landlady Locks Up Clothing to Secure Payment of Room Rent.

Wearing pajamas and a bathrobe, Tobias Pettibone yesterday morning established new sprinting records through several blocks in Evanston. He tired. Pursuing policemen arrested him on a charge of attempting to defraud his landlady, Mrs. T. A. Wilson, 621 Grove street. Mrs. Wilson, to make Pettibone pay his rent, as she said, locked up all his clothing while he was taking a bath, and then called the police. She forgot an open window.

END-OF-THE-WEEK RATES,

Chicago and Northwestern Railway,

To nearby summer resorts. Tickets at special low rates on sale Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, good until the following Monday to return. Other low rates in effect daily. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

GRAND JURY INDICTS 16.

ACTS IN CASES AGAINST ALLEGED HANDBOOK MEN.

Two More True Bills Are Found Against Mont Tennes, Already Awaiting Trial—"Kid" Weller Is in the List—Four Arrests Are Made in Raids—More Raids Are Made—Trial of "Patsy" and John King Is On in Judge Clifford's Court.

The grand jury yesterday indicted sixteen more alleged promoters and operators of handbooks. Two true bills were found against Mont Tennes, already awaiting trial. The men indicted were:

Barney J (Kid) Weller.	John Berry,
Mont Tennes,	William Schott,
R. J. Cunningham,	George Jackson,
James Williams,	William Anderson,
E. C. Mullyaney,	Dan Richards,
C. Williams,	John Langley,
D. Richards,	Frank Reynolds,
T. Daly,	Tom Johnson.

Many sheets on which odds had been recorded were exhibited by the police as evidence.

The grand jury was sworn in by Judge Chytraus, who issued several attachments for delinquents. William E. Clark, 94? Estes avenue, a contractor, is foreman.

Two More Raids Are Made.

Raids were made during the day as follows:

22 Sherman street, Thomas Gibson, D. F. Stewart, and V. F. Lawson arrested.
46 River street, David Prentis arrested as operator.

A report that "Lucky" Brennan was operating a handbook in Hyde Park resulted in the assistant chief sending men to the places reported as gaming houses.

"Patsy" King on Trial.

The trial of "Patsy" King and his nephew, John King, was in progress before a jury in Judge Clifford's court. The prosecution sought to establish that the defendants are the principal backers of the policy concern known as the Interstate and Springfield company.

LAIDLEY'S LOSSES AT POKER SUBJECT OF EXAMINATION.

Attorney for Creditors Says They Are Assets—Broker Finally Refuses to Answer Questions on the Subject.

Losses at poker were the subject matter of the examination of W. H. Laidley, the stock broker, in the bankruptcy court yesterday. Laidley finally refused to answer questions on the ground that it might incriminate him.

He was examined by Attorney Jacob Ringer before Referee Wean yesterday.

"Can you tell within $50,000 how much money you lost playing poker during the last year?"

"No," replied Laidley.

"Are you trying to discover assets now?" interrupted Attorney Schoenfeld.

"Yes, and every cent the bankrupt lost in gambling is an asset and can be recovered by the creditors," replied Attorney Ringer.

An account charged to Owen Burns, president of the W. F. Burns Banking company, 70 La Salle street, was partly spent in poker games while the witness was on shooting and fishing trips, according to the testimony. Mr. Laidley said he had played poker at the Owensboro club. He testified he had also played faro, but would not state where.

"Where do you live now that you have moved from the Hotel Metropole?" asked Mr. Ringer.

"Wherever I happen to light," answered the witness, and then the examination was continued to today.

DR. C. M. COBERN TO LEAVE AFTER ANOTHER YEAR HERE.

Pastor of St. James' Methodist Church Probably Will Go to Educational Work After Taking a Trip Abroad.

The twelve months following October next will probably be Dr. Camden M. Cobern's last year in the pastorate of St. James' Methodist church, Dr. Cobern's resignation, which was recently tendered to the directors of the church, being met with the unanimous invitation to remain another year.

Dr. Cobern has been pastor of St. James' church for three years. During that time he has had many calls to the educational field. The recent election of President James W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan university to the episcopate has left a vacancy, and Dr. Cobern has been mentioned for the place. Should it be offered to him before his next year of pastorate expires it is said he would accept.

"For some time," said Dr. Cobern, "I have been planning to spend a year abroad. I should like to do this every seven years. There is a possibility that at the close of my present pastorate I shall spend several months in Europe. On my return I should devote my time to educational work."

RECTOR IS ADJUDGED INSANE.

Mind of the Rev. Owen J. Davies of Lake Forest Is Affected by an Illness.

The Rev. Owen J. Davies, rector of the Lake Forest Episcopal church, yesterday was adjudged insane at Waukegan and sent to Elgin for treatment.

The rector's mind was affected by an attack of scarlet fever last fall. Since then he once disappeared for several weeks, and on his return was unable to tell where he had been.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY CARS.

Cornelius Quinn, Motorman on Halsted Street Line, Is Caught in Collision.

Cornelius Quinn, 47 years old, a motorman, was crushed and fatally injured early this morning. He was adjusting a trolley pole on a Halsted street car at Seventy-ninth and Halsted streets. There was a collision, and Quinn was caught between the bumpers. He died in the Englewood Union hospital. He resided at 6841 Halsted street.

WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE RIVER.

Pulled Out with Pikehooks by Men on Fireboat Illinois and Taken to Police Station.

Marie Davis, 22 years old, jumped into the river at the northern end of the Clark street bridge last night, but was rescued by men on the fireboat Illinois, who pulled her out with pikehooks. She was taken to the Harrison street station, where she will be held until a city physician can decide as to her sanity.

Capt. Garland of the life saving station last evening reported the finding of the body of a man at the mouth of the river.

It could not be determined whether the man had been drowned or was a victim of violence. A bunch of keys in the clothing bore a steel plate marked "H. H."

DELEGATES SEE FIREMEN WORK

Blaze Near the Great Northern Hotel Is Fought in Presence of Many Visitors.

Many convention delegates at the Great Northern hotel late last night saw the fire department in action. The blaze was in the building at 259-261 Dearborn street, and the Van Horn Tailoring company and Clover club restaurant and rest rooms, in the basement and on the first floor, were the sufferers. The loss was around $500.

Attractive Journeys

Special low rates are now in effect to the Lakes and Summer Resorts of the West and Northwest, via the Chicago & North-Western Ry. These rates, combined with the ample and convenient train service to the fishing and hunting grounds of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan, the mountain resorts of Colorado, the Black Hills, Yellowstone, the Yosemite, and the Pacific Coast offer an unusual opportunity to visit the

Summer Resorts of the West

Tickets on sale daily from Chicago to

St. Paul and Minneapolis, $18 round trip. Duluth and Superior, $22 round trip.
Sault Ste. Marie, $20.75 round trip. Marquette, $17.25 round trip.
Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, $30 round trip.
Hot Springs, S. D. (Black Hills), $27.50 round trip.

Low rates to other points quoted on application.

We publish numerous maps, extensive hotel lists and interesting booklets which are at the disposal of the public; and will gladly answer inquiries and give all possible assistance in arranging Summer Excursions to the West and Northwest.

Call or write for printed matter, time schedules, maps and full information as to hotels, train service, etc.

Ticket Offices:
212 Clark St. and Wells St. Station.
Telephone, Central 721.

NW305

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

A railroad derives no permanent benefit from carrying a passenger once. A large proportion of the twenty million passengers who rode on the Erie Railroad last year were carried time and time again—because they liked it.

To Columbus Buffalo New York Boston

3 trains a day with modern sleepers, dining cars and coaches. Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Always protected by Block Signals.

D. M. BOWMAN, Gen. Western Pass. Agt., Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Ticket Office, 234 So. Clark St. Telephone Harrison 3274.

2

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF

Mr. Charles Netcher

THE BOSTON STORE

WILL BE CLOSED TODAY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

$8.00 Round Trip
June 23 and 27
LIMIT 10 DAYS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — WORLD'S FAIR — ST. LOUIS — SPECIAL LOW RATES

$10.00 Round Trip
Daily
LIMIT 60 DAYS

$6 — COACH EXCURSIONS — $6

Round Trip. June 23, 28 and 30. Limit 7 Days.

Daily Trains	8.50 am	12.04 pm	9.27 pm	11.36 pm	To St. Louis

I. C. R. R. City Ticket Office, 99 Adams St. Phone, Central 2705. H. J. Phelps, C. P. & T. A.

French Dressing.

MATERIALS:—Four tablespoonfuls olive oil, one tablespoonful vinegar or lemon juice, half teaspoonful salt, quarter teaspoonful pepper.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—A simple salad is so delightfully improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce that no French Dressing should be sent to the table without it.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

RACE MEETING DECLARED OFF.

Washington Park Closes Gates After Three Days Without Betting.

STAKES ARE WITHDRAWN

Horses Alone Prove Insufficient Attraction—The Mist Wins Lakeside.

The directors of the Washington Park club, at a meeting held today, decided to discontinue the present race meeting at the close of today's racing, and have declared off all stakes and purses.
JAMES HOWARD, secretary.

This brief notice, which was distributed after the last race at Washington park yesterday, heralded the end of racing without betting at the big south side track. The attendance on Derby day fell short fully 20,000 of that of last year. Monday the gate receipts footed up less than $1,000, and yesterday, with the Lakeside stakes as an attraction, the receipts amounted to something like $500.

Racing could not be conducted without heavy financial losses under such conditions, and as there was no silver lining in sight, the club concluded to declare off its meeting. The question which now interests turfmen is What will be done with the remaining twenty-two days allotted to the Washington Park club? That organization, having declared off its stakes and purses, cannot transfer the remainder of its race days to any other local racing association, so it is up to the Western Jockey club to decide the question.

May Hold Meeting Today.

It is believed the Jockey club stewards are likely to hold a special meeting, perhaps as early as today, to settle the question of dates. If the Washington Park club relinquishes the remainder of its dates to the Western Jockey club there is not likely to be much difficulty over the apportionment of them among the other local tracks.

In view of the fact that over 2,500 horses are at the local tracks idle, and that many of them came especially to attend the Washington park meeting, it would seem there would be little danger of the south side club hesitating about relinquishing the dates. However, the fact remains that by such an arrangement the Washington Park club is made to suffer by the present crusade, while the other tracks would gain by it.

In addition to this fact it has been quietly whispered around for some weeks that there was anything but good feeling between the Washington Park club and Harlem club officials and that it had even been charged by the wealthy south side organization that Owner Condon of the Harlem course was anything but sorry over the course affairs were taking in the crusade against Washington park.

Prospect of Internal Strife.

Those unfriendly to Condon declare his power in city and county politics has been growing steadily for several years, and that if he had sincerely opposed the closing of Washington park and the crusade against that course which began some weeks ago, the crusade would have never reached the stage it did.

If there is anything back of these stories of hostile relations between Washington park and Harlem it will not be surprising to see the Washington Park club refuse to yield up its dates, even if it does not use them itself, in emergency of that kind might find it a war within the Western Jockey club.

Whether by calling off its meeting the Washington Park club has relinquished its dates, or whether it must formally hand those dates back to the Western Jockey club, is a question the turf rulers will have to decide unless the south side organization formally decides it for them by relinquishing the dates.

Views of Rival Track Men.

Secretary Nathanson of the Harlem Jockey club, who is also a steward of the Western Jockey club, last night said regarding the remaining dates assigned the Washington Park club:

"The Washington Park club can retain the dates allotted to it by the Western Jockey club whether it makes use of them or not. It cannot, however, transfer them to any other club, neither can it arrange with any other track to run off its race meeting. The directors can return the dates to the Western Jockey club and that body can then reassign them. Should it elect to do so, then Hawthorne, which, according to schedule, follows the Washington park meeting, would be first considered. It is probable the governing race body will call a special meeting and settle the affair."

John Condon, owner of the Harlem race track, said he knew nothing of the south side track's troubles. "I anticipated something would go wrong. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. About three weeks ago I offered my track in case of trouble to President Young of the Washington Park club, who replied: 'Washington park is Washington park, and it will not move a half block from its present location.' That ended our negotiations."

Many Horses Out of Work.

Horsemen and others directly interested in racing were loud in their denunciation last night of the local situation. Over 2,500 horses are stabled at the various tracks here, and as St. Louis is overcrowded with horses all those which are not good enough to race in the east will eat their heads off unless some disposition of the vacant dates is made, they say.

The five events of yesterday were run off in one hour and a half, but in that time the police, under the charge of Assistant Chief Schuettler, captured four handbook makers. The first was "Doc" Pangovitch, who was taking bets openly, and the police say he wanted to discover the intention of the detail on the grounds. If such was the case, he was successful, for he was immediately arrested and taken to the Hyde Park police station. Three other handbook operators were nabbed after the last race and carted away in the patrol wagon. There were quite a number of operators whom officers failed to lay hands on and they did quite a business with the help of their hustlers.

Reports were freely circulated early in the day that arrangements had been perfected whereby betting would be permitted on the "New York system." Later in the day a report came that Mayor Harrison had ordered the police to continue their work against bookmaking and the decision to close the gates followed.

Lakeside Stakes to The Mist.

The Lakeside stakes, yesterday's feature event, with a gross value of $3,560, was won by W. H. Hammond's filly, The Mist, after a desperate struggle with La Londe. The latter opened a gap of several lengths rounding the bend and as she was apparently going easy she was conceded the race. The Mist moved into third place in the race to the head of the stretch and once in line for the wire came with a rare burst of speed, winning in a drive by a head. La Londe, which finished second, swerved badly under the whip, but for which she might have won. Regale came from away back and secured the short end of the money.

Phil Finch, which won so handily on Monday with 119 pounds up, carried only 85 pounds yesterday and was beaten a head on the post by Beau Ormonde. Finch took the lead on the backstretch and swung into the straight nearly two lengths before Ormonde. The latter, strongly ridden by Knapp, showed great gameness and nipped Phil on the post.

Oiseau, J. G. Greener & Co.'s flyer, led his field a merry chase in the five furlong dash, second on the card, and won easily by nearly three lengths.

Washington Park Summaries June 21.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards, $600 added, 3 year olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Apple, 90 [Oregar]	7	2°	2°	2°	1°	1°
3-1	Phone 88 [Gr'n'field]	5	1°	1½	1½	1½	2°½
20-1	C. F. W'd., 98 [A'buchon]	9	5°	3°	3°	2°	3°
3-1	Christine A., 103 [Munro]	1	6°	5½	7°	5°	4°
15-1	Valent, 99 [McBride]	11	8°	4°	5°	3°	5°
8-1	Marlin, 96 [Nicol]	12	10°	11°	11°	6°	6°
15-1	Solon, 105 [T. J. Sheehan]	8	4°	6h	6h	7°	7°
8-1	Glorjosa, 98 [Oliphant]	10	9°	8°	8°	8°	8°
15-1	G. Steward, 96 [Hoffman]	6	11°	9°	10°	9°	9°
6-1	Dunbar, 94 [W. Knapp]	4	12°	10°	11°	10°	10°
8-1	Frank Mc., 100 [W. Pierce]	2	7°	7°	9°	11°	11°
8-1	Rankin, 99 [D. Lawrence]	3	3°	12°	12°	12°	12°
15-1	Frederick, 105 [Feicht]	12	12	13	13	13	13

Time, 1:47. Winner, J. G. Rodegap's b. c., by Applegate—Hattie Trowbridge. Start good. Won driving.

Second race, ¾ mile, $700 added, 2 year olds, colts:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
3-5	Oiseau, 115 [Munro]	4	1h	1h	1h	1h	1½
3-1	Florentine, 112 [Hother]	3	3h	2½	2½	2°	2°
4-1	J. Smuiski, 118 [Henry]	5	2°	3°	3°	3°	3°
10-1	L. the Terrible, 118 [Boker]	1	4°	4°	4°	4°	4°
10-1	W. Arnold, 113 [C. Kelly]	2	5°	5°	5°	5°	5°

Time, 1:01 1-5. Winner, J. G. Greener's ch. c., by Ornus—Kitty Gunn. Excellent start. Won easily.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2 year olds, fillies, the Lakeside stakes, $2,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
2-1	The Mist, 115 [W. Dugan]	6	2°	2°	2°	2hk	1°
4-1	La Londe, 120 [Prior]	4	1h	1°	1°	1°	2°
5-1	Regale, 118 [W. Robbins]	7	7°	7°	7°	7°	3°
10-1	P. O'Neal, 115 [Larsen]	5	5°	4h	3°	4°	4hk
8-1	Miss Ines, 120 [D. L'wrence]	2	3°	3°	4°	3°	5°
4-1	Vivienne, 115 [Munro]	3	4°	6°	6°	5°	6°
15-1	Mum, 115 [Henry]	8	6°	5h	5°	6°	7°
10-1	Voltrice, 115 [Oliphant]	1	8	8	8	8	8

Time, 1:01 4-5. Winner, W. H. Hammond's ch. f., by Magnet—Tenebrae. Start good. Won driving. Regale, finishing with a rush, just got up in time to nip Peggy O'Neal.

Fourth race, 1 mile, $1,250 added, 3 year olds and upwards, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	St.	Fin.
6-5	Clif. Forge, 104 [J. T. S'han]	4	2°	2°	2°	1°	1°
4-1	Sylvia Talbot, 107 [Otis]	1	1½	1°	1°	2°	2°
4-1	Komombo, 97 [W. Robbins]	5	4°	3h	3°	3°	3°
6-5	A. D. Gib'n, 116 [A. W. B'ker]	2	3h	4°	4°	4°	4°
20-1	Charlie Miller, 98 [Oregar]	3	5°	5°	5°	5°	5°

Time, 1:13 3-5. Winner, S. Corrigan's ch. c., by Handsome—Illisee. Start fair. Won easily.

Notes of the Track.

The net value of the Lakeside stakes was $2,900.

Neither the scratches nor the overweights were posted.

The rain of the previous night made the track about one second slow.

Jockey J. T. Sheehan had the honor of winning the last race of the meeting.

The entries were made out for today's races, but were withheld until after the meeting of the directors and then destroyed.

Jockey Frank Otis rode Sylvia Talbot in the last race, it being his first mount in Chicago since his return from the east.

"Monk" Coburn, in a letter to his brother, states he arrived in Paris on June 10 and that he won $1,000 playing poker on the steamer. Coburn will ride in Germany under the management of George Walker.

STALWART WINS SWIFT STAKES.

Captures Feature Event at Sheepshead Bay at 10 to 1—Bryn Mawr Second and Broomstick Third.

New York, June 21.—Stalwart, at 10 to 1, won the Swift stakes for 3 year olds at seven furlongs at Sheepshead bay today. He won by a short head from Bryn Mawr, which gave the winner nineteen pounds. Two lengths back came the favorite, Broomstick. Witchcraft made the running to the bend and into the stretch, where Stalwart moved up and won. Sparkling Star, the even money favorite, easily won the Surf stakes. Ben MacDhui, in the last race, broke the track record for 1¼ miles by covering the distance in 1:53 1-5. Summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile—Highborn, 104 pounds [Crimmins], 15 to 1, won; Ike S., 112 [Fuller], 7 to 1, second; Consuelo II., 109 [De Soria], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Winchester, Carrie Jones, Virgo, Limerick, Annie Russell, Sailor Boy, Jack McKeon, Golden Buck, The Chamberlain, Forchello, St. Ann, Harpoon, Sachem, and J. H. O'Brien ran.

Second race, the Surf, 11-16 mile—Sparkling Star, 114 [Shaw], even, won; Gilpin, 116 [O'Neil], 8 to 1, second; Tongorder, 118 [Lyne], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:08. Knight of Pearl, Mon Amour, Pasadena, and Sir Brillar ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Mimosa, 95 pounds [Hildebrand], 13 to 5, won; Old England, 110 [Fuller], 10 to 1, second; Cobourg, 106 [Martin], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Ascension, Julia M., Letola, Astarita, Ingold, Toupee, Jack Ratlin, Unmasked, Tim Payne, St. Daniel, Remittal, Rossignol, and Happy Hollow ran.

Fourth race, the Swift, ⅞ mile—Stalwart, 111 pounds [Phillips], 10 to 1, won; Bryn Mawr, 130 [Spencer], 4 to 1, second; Broomstick, 128 [Burns], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:26 3-5. Ormonde's Right, Dolly Spanker, Witchcraft, Gold Saint, Magistrate, and Gold Dome ran.

Fifth race, introductory steeplechase, short course—Lavator, 160 pounds [Mara], 6 to 5, won; Flying Buttress, 140 [Finnigan], 5 to 1, second; Fulminate, 150 [Ray], 4 to 1, third. Time, 4:07. Conover, Paulaker, Silver Twist, Candling, and Bermuda King ran. Dartman, Buck Lodge, Walter Cleary, and Big Gun fell.

Sixth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Ben MacDhui, 90 pounds [Hildebrand], 2 to 1, won; Grey Friar, 110 [O'Neil], even, second; Mabon, 90 [J. Jones], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:53 1-5. Stillcho, Colonsay, and Ascetic ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ⅝ mile—Reval, Nightmare, Danseuse, Belle Dixon, Noralight, Calmness, Sparkling, Linda Rosa, Kiamesha, Novena, Candida, Fountain, Salt and Pepper, Vassar Girl, Baroque, Black Cat, Antimony, Ismaillan, Blessings Last, Katie Caffrey, 105 pounds.

Second race, handicap, 13-16 mile—Mizzen, 126 pounds; Douro, 122; Whorler, 120; Dalesman, 118; Honiton, 115; Lux Casta, 112; Rosetini, 111; Lady Amelia, 110; Hortensia, 108; Montreson, 106; Lady Uncas, 104; Martinmas, 96; Monte Carlo, Grenade, 92; Illyria, 88.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Niblick, Amberjack, Buttling, Blandy, Invader, Red Friar, Councilman, 115 pounds; Virgo, Golden Green, 112.

Fourth race, the Mermaid, 1¼ miles—Beldame, 126 pounds; Audience, 121; Graceful, Dimple, 116; Possession, Bridepath, Little Em, 111.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Homestead, 128 pounds; Dalesman, Phaon, 126; Akela, Buttons, 123; Sabot, 121; Garnish, 116; Mercury, 106; Ancestor, 106.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Tantalus Cup, 107 pounds; Hyland, The Rhymer, Sir Roche, 103; Gold Van, Phaon, 101; Flara, Patagonian, 100; Briarthorpe, 97; Nic Longworth, 96; Nigrette, Sabot, Tom Lawson, Lord Melbourne, Mary Worth, 93; St. Gallen, 92; Coppella, 87; Brooklynite, 85.

Race Results at Fair Grounds.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Clear the Arena, with ninety pounds up, easily won the feature of today's card at the fair grounds from Elastic, the favorite. Tom Kiley, Dishabille, Jerry Hunt, and Woltram were the winning favorites over a heavy track. Hermis, the champion of the east, arrived today in good condition for the World's Fair handicap. Summaries:

First race, 9-16 mile—Loyal Street, 6 to 1, won; Piller, 7 to 2, second; Preventative, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:00.

Second race, ¾ mile—Tom Kiley, 13 to 5, won; Lacache, 8 to 1, second; Bride, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Dishabille, 3 to 4, won; Princess Orna, 2 to 1, second; Miss Powell, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:05⅛.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Clear the Arena, 7 to 1, won; Elastic, 13 to 5, second; Warte Nicht, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Jerry Hunt, 3 to 2, won; Shortcake, 8 to 1, second; Bol Smith, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Woltram, 7 to 2, won; Goo Goo, 5 to 1, second; Echodale, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:55.

Race Results at Union Park.

First race, 1 1-16 miles—Ora McKinney, 9 to 10; T. G. Scarborough, 8 to 1; Neko, 18 to 5. Time, 1:50¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Pirate, 3 to 2; Boundlee, 7 to 1; Pay the Fiddler, 15 to 1. Time, 1:36.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Chicora, 8 to 1; Mayoress, 10 to 1; Brown Study, 4 to 1. Time, :52¾.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Miss Gould, 7 to 2; Cappamore, 7 to 2; Smear, 6 to 1. Time, 1:06.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Attila, 9 to 5; Honda, 9 to 1; Bud Embry, 6 to 1. Time, 1:54⅘.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Scopa, 6 to 1; Inspector Shea, 25 to 1; A Convict, 4 to 5. Time, 1:49¼.

Winners at Kenilworth.

Weather cloudy; track slow. Summaries:

First race, ⅝ mile—Bel Fonso, 15 to 1; Anna Fitzhugh, 40 to 1; Miss Shylock, 5 to 1. Time, 1:16.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Port Arthur, 6 to 5; Gold Monk, 7 to 1; Capitalo, 3 to 1. Time, :57 4-5.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Judge, 6 to 5; Latheron, 9 to 5; Merriment, 9 to 2. Time, 1:47 3-5.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Spring, even; Puritan, 5 to 1; Palm Reader, 5 to 1. Time, 1:41 4-5.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Gambrinus, 7 to 2; Sandy Andy, 1 to 2; Incense, 7 to 1. Time, :57 1-5.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Last Knight, 4 to 1; Widows Mite, 3 to 1; Trouville, 20 to 1. Time, 1:48 3-5.

Starters and Odds for St. Louis Race.

The probable starters and present odds for the World's Fair $50,000 handicap, to be run at St. Louis next Saturday, as quoted in a local book yesterday, were as follows:

3 to 1	Hermis	15 to 1	Sambo
3 to 1	Bernays	20 to 1	Flying Torpedo
4 to 1	Colonial Girl	20 to 1	Deutschland
8 to 1	McGee	20 to 1	Judge Himes
8 to 1	Witfull	25 to 1	Old Stone
10 to 1	Gold Heels	30 to 1	Six Shooter
10 to 1	Mohardt	30 to 1	Terra Firma

Croker's Horse Wins in England.

LONDON, June 21.—The race for the Purley plate of $1,250, for 2 year olds, at five furlongs, was run today at Gatwick, and won by Richard Croker's horse, American Boy.

Notes of the Golfers.

A two ball foursome for women is scheduled at the River Forest club this afternoon.

Women members of the La Grange club will compete today in a blind bogey handicap.

Mrs. E. S. Danforth was the first player to qualify for the Wallace cup at the Homewood Country club yesterday. Her score was 60—6—54.

Miss Myra Helmer won both the progressive contest and the one day tournament at the Midlothian Country club yesterday. In the former she defeated Mrs. F. H. Martin at the nineteenth hole and in the latter she won after a triple tie with Miss Julia Hunt and Miss Ina Taft. Mrs. J. A. Edwards won the approaching and putting contest.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

$8.00 to St. Louis and Return, June 27.

Round trip tickets to the World's Fair at above rate on date shown. Limit ten days. Good on any of the Central's four Chicago-St. Louis fast trains, and for use in parlor and sleeping cars on payment of the usual fee for such cars. Tickets and reservations, 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2705.

SOX CELEBRATE WITH A VICTORY.

"Garry Hermann Day" Is Success, and Comiskey's Men Beat Cleveland, 2 to 1.

POLITICAL STARS SHINE.

Blaine Club Marches Around the Grounds—Owen and Donahue in Pitchers' Battle.

The White Stockings helped Comiskey and the Blaine club of Cincinnati celebrate "Garry Hermann day" on the south side grounds yesterday by a sharp, clean cut victory over Cleveland's sluggers by a count of 2 to 1, the finish being quick and decisive, after both sides had struggled long and fruitlessly to smash the tie which came about in the third round.

So many stars of the political world cut into the limelight that the game itself was something of a footnote to the salubrious occasion. For only an hour and twenty minutes of the afternoon were the players allowed to command attention. During the rest of the time they practically effaced themselves from the face of the earth, and permitted the guests from the other metropolis of Ohio to absorb all the rays of admiration.

Park in Holiday Garb.

The whole plant wore holiday clothes in recognition of the day and the extensive program laid out was put through except that the concert of eight numbers was telescoped into one on account of the bad start the Blaine club got while downtown. This made the procession late in reaching the scene of triumphs and it was not until after 3 o'clock that the gates of the arena were thrown open. Then, with blare of brass and roll of drums, the head of the parade, Weber's prize band of Cincinnati, marched through the right field entrance to the inclosure, to be followed by the marching cohorts of the Blaine club.

Ringing cheers greeted each column as it swung into the field and followed the inspiration down toward the flag pole, around to left field, and back to the home plate, where a smaller circle was made, and then the marchers gathered in close array for photographing purposes only.

Blaine Club Can March Some.

In a purely incidental way, it may be remarked that the Blaine club can march some, and the perfect alignment and swinging rhythm of the "fours" and "eights" were recognized by almost constant cheering, as the procession filed past the crowd, with a distinguished trio composed of Garry Hermann, Mayor Fleischmann, and Senator Dick in the lead.

Following the picture taking the members of the visiting club found their seats in the boxes reserved for them, filling fully two-thirds of the entire front of the grand stand. The band played a single number of their program, winding it up in peculiarly appropriate manner with "America," which the whole assemblage drank standing. Then the disciples of Pan faded into the multitude and the players came out of their hiding places.

Great Work by Pitchers.

There was little to the game except the clockwork of the opposing pitchers, Frank Owen and "Red" Donahue, and the fast, aggressive fielding of both teams. There was no time that Owen did not have the Ohioans feeding out of his mit except the third, when they got a trifle obstreperous and scored a run with three hits in a row. Outside of that round four hits were all Owen would allow them and these were not dangerous.

Donahue was even more clamlike, for he permitted the White Sox only four swats to safety and one of those had a narrow escape from capture. Yet in spite of that the home tribe made such good use of their material that they had two runs cut off at the plate, scored two, and had several to spare at the finish.

Dundon opened the game with a two cushion smack, which bounded off Lush's mit after he had galloped half way across the lot for it. Jones sacrificed him to third and he was cut down at the plate on Callahan's grounder. The visitors cut loose in the third, and, with three singles in a row by Donahue, Flick, and Bradley, scored their lone tally with two men in the morgue at that.

White Sox Win in Ninth.

The White Sox came right back with one in their half. Hickman gave Sullivan second by a two base throw to the stand, and Owen sacrificed him to third, only to see him die at the plate on Dundon's grounder to Lajoie. Gus managed to get to second and Jones let him ride home on a slash to center for one. For the next five innings not a Sox reached first base alive, and it looked like an all night job when the last half of the ninth brought a relief expedition. Donahue issued his first pass to Dundon, the first man up. Jones laid down a bunt so perfect that he beat it by a couple of steps. Callahan struck out trying to bunt and it looked wabbly, but Green worked the red headed one for another pass, filling the bases. Then Davis pushed the ball through the gap between Lajoie and Bradley and Dundon rushed home with the winning run. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Dundon, 2b	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Green, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	1
Isbell, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0
Tannehill, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Sullivan, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Owen, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	28	2	4	5	2	2	0	27	15	1

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Flick, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lajoie, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
Hickman, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Lush, lf	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bay, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bemis, 1b	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
Abbott, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Donahue, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	33	1	7	7	2	0	2	25	11	1

*Winning run scored with one out.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two base hit—Dundon. Struck out—By Owen, Bemis; by Donahue, Isbell, Tannehill, Owen, Dundon, Callahan. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 7. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time—1:20. Umpires—Connolly and King. Attendance—7,350.

Notes of the White Sox Game.

Cleveland again today and tomorrow.

Garry Hermann has reason to be proud of his "day."

An act of courtesy appreciated by the guests was the posting of the Chicago-Cincinnati score on the bulletin board.

Davis' single in the ninth would have been good for two runs if the game had not terminated the instant Dundon stepped on the plate.

Bradley made a brilliant catch of a high fly from Callahan in the fifth, which would have been costly if it had got away. He had passed it up for Lush to catch, then, seeing it was out of every one's else reach, "Brad" made a dash and stabbed the ball himself.

The tallyhos and drags which conveyed the Blaine club to the grounds formed a semi-circle around the outfield, giving the game an unusual and brilliant background. But for the delay occasioned by letting these out of the grounds in the ninth inning the game would have been the shortest of the season.

In the fourth a brilliant play by the Sox saved possible defeat. Hickman was passed and Tannehill missed a one hand scoop for Lush's bunt, putting two men on with none out. On the next ball pitched Sullivan shot a throw to Davis at second, nipping Hickman easily. But for that Bay's out and Bemis' long fly would surely have scored a run.

It was decided yesterday at a conference, in which Presidents Johnson, Comiskey, and several railroad officials took part, to make Aug. 13 the date of the annual "Railroad day" observance this year. The unlucky date falls on Saturday and New York will be the visiting team. An effort will be made to have Griffith promise to pitch and wipe out his record the last time he was here.

President Pulliam of the National league was the guest of President Johnson of the American league at the game. He came to Chicago to attend the meeting of the national commission, which Chairman Hermann has called for this morning at American league headquarters. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the farming of players and frame definite interpretation of the existing rule against the practice.

New York, 3; Washington, 0.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Chesbro's masterly pitching enabled the New Yorks to defeat the Washingtons today, 3 to 0. He held the Washington team down to four hits, three being of the scratch order. Moran's two errors let in all of New York's runs. Score:

Nash'gt'n.	AB	H	P	A	E	New York.	AB	H	P	A	E
Cassidy, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	Do'herty, lf	5	1	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	4	2	5	0	0	Fultz, cf	5	2	2	0	0
Moran, ss	4	1	2	1	2	Williams, 2b	3	0	2	8	0
Selbach, lf	3	0	4	1	0	Anderson, rf	4	1	0	0	0
M'C'mick, 2b	3	0	3	3	0	Ganzel, 1b	4	1	16	0	0
Stahl, cf	3	0	1	0	0	McGuire, c	4	1	5	1	0
Clark, 1b	3	0	10	0	0	Ostein, ss	4	0	1	4	0
Drill, c	3	0	5	2	0	Thoney, 3b	3	0	1	4	0
Patten, p	2	0	1	1	0	Chesbro, p	4	2	0	1	0
*Orth	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	30	4	27	9	3	Totals	36	8	27	18	0

*Batted for Patten.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two base hits—Moran, Ganzel, Fultz, Chesbro. Three base hits—Dougherty, Anderson. Double play—Williams-Ganzel. Struck out—By Patten, 4; by Chesbro, 5. Time—1:35. Umpire—Dwyer. Attendance—2,000.

DETROIT SHUTS OUT ST. LOUIS.

Mullin Pitches Effectively, Allowing Only Six Hits, While the Visitors Get Nine and Make Three Runs.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—The Detroit American league team defeated St. Louis here today by a score of 3 to 0. Mullin pitched an effective game, allowing only six hits. He was well supported in the field. Attendance, 600. Score:

St. Louis.	AB	H	P	A	E	Detroit.	AB	H	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Barrett, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Hemphill, cf	3	1	1	0	1	McIntyre, lf	3	1	3	0	0
Jones, 1b	4	0	15	0	0	Lowe, 2b	2	0	2	2	0
Hinman, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Crawford, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	3	2	1	0	1	Carr, 1b	3	0	13	1	0
Padden, 2b	3	2	3	3	0	Grem'er, 3b	4	2	4	1	0
Gleason, ss	3	0	0	2	1	Buelow, c	3	0	3	4	0
Sugden, c	2	0	4	2	0	Mullin, p	4	1	1	8	0
Sievers, p	3	0	1	7	0	O'Leary, ss	3	1	0	3	0
Totals	28	6	27	15	3	Totals	33	9	27	19	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*	—3

Three base hit—Crawford. Double play—Mullin-Lowe-Carr. Stolen bases—Carr. Struck out—By Sievers, 4; by Mullin, 5. Time—1:42. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

Herman Long Quits Baseball.

Toledo, O., June 21.—Herman Long, a manager and captain of the Toledo American association team, tonight upon his own request was given his release. His arm was in such shape that he was unable to play.

K. I. T. League Results.

At Cairo—Cairo, 9; Vincennes, 2.
At Clarksville—Clarksville, 4; Hopkinsville, 3.
At Paducah—Paducah, 6; Henderson, 4.

Southern League Scores.

At Montgomery—Atlanta, 12; Montgomery, 8.
At New Orleans—Shreveport, 9; New Orleans, 6.

Chicago Giants, 2; Jacksonville, 0.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Chicago Giants defeated Jacksonville today by a score of 2 to 0.

THOROUGHBREDS ON THE BLOCK

W. Gumm of Chicago Pays the Highest Price at Stockyards Sale—$2,200 for California Colt.

Only fair prices ruled at the closing day of the Fasig-Tipton horse sale at the Harlem park pavilion yesterday. The consignment of the Menlo stock farm of California was sold. A brown colt by Orsini—Libbertifilibbet brought the high price of the day. W. Gumm of Chicago securing the colt for $2,200. The next highest price paid was $800, for a chestnut colt by St. Carlo—Lux Cressa, Gumm also getting this animal. Among the horsemen who took part in the bidding were M. H. Tichenor, E. Corrigan, and Don Cameron. The leading sales follow:

B. c., by Orsini—Libbertifilibbet, W. Gumm, $2,200.
Ch. c., by St. Carlo—Lux Cressa, W. Gumm, $800.
Ch. f., by Goodrich—Missive, J. J. McCafferty, $550.
B. c., by Orsini—Josie K., E. Corrigan, $525.
B. f., by Hammon—Lady Rossington, H. H. Tichenor & Co., $500.
Br. c., by The Pepper—Imp. Gillian, W. H. Baker, $500.
Ch. c., by Goodrich—Miss Emily, W. H. Baker, $500.
B. c., by Orsini—Elizabeth, E. Corrigan, $400.
B. c., by Orsini—Festal, E. Corrigan, $400.
Ch. f., by Hammon—Virginia, Kenne, $350.
Ch. f., by Hammon—Sweet Hawthorne, K. Patterson, $325.
B. c., by The Pepper—Statuette, M. H. Tichenor & Co., $325.
Ch. f., by St. Carlo—Belle of Palo Alto, W. H. Baker; $325.
Ch. f., by St. Carlo—Miss Brummell, D. Cameron; $300.
Ch. c., by Goodrich—Lulu McLean, P. Dunne; $300.
B. c., by imp. Tithonus—Woodbird, S. K. Hughes; $300.
Ch. f., by Handspring—Altimatum, John Hall; $300.
Long Bright, b. c., by John Bright—Mattie Long, W. Harding; $300.

ATHLETES TO COMPETE JULY 4.

Arrangements Are Rapidly Being Completed for A. A. U. Meet to Be Held at Elliott's Park.

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the Central A. A. U. championship meet, which will be held at Elliott's park July 4. The entry list promises to be one of the largest in the history of the event. Stagg declares his intention of entering a strong team of maroons. The C. A. A. will be represented by as good a team as Chairman Brown of the athletic committee can get together. The Pullmans and Columbian Knights have signified their intention of competing, and many smaller organizations have already entered.

The First Regiment Athletic club has not yet decided upon entering a team. The soldier athletes will leave for St. Louis soon after the A. A. U. meet, and may not care to compete so soon before leaving.

Many out of town clubs have written for entry blanks. From indications the Milwaukee Ath

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MISS JESSIE M'CARTHY WEDDED TO MR. E. V. HADLEY.

Ceremony Takes Place in Evening at Residence of Bride's Parents, 4800 Kimbark Avenue—Miss Madeline Harding Married to Lieut. Bruce Palmer at 3636 Michigan Avenue—Nuptials of Miss Catherine Cleaver and Mr. Harold Ferris White.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Seymour McCarthy to Mr. Edwin Marshall Hadley was one of many marriage celebrations yesterday. It was an evening ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James J. McCarthy, 4800 Kimbark avenue, the Rev. E. J. Randall performing the service at 8:30 o'clock.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Raymond C. Dudley, as matron of honor, and by Miss Grace Richardson of Erie, Pa., Miss Florence Wilber of Peoria, Miss Evelyn Murray, and Miss Jeannette Knights as bridemaids. Mr. Raymond C. Dudley acted as best man.

After the ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley will take an eastern wedding journey and will be at home after Oct. 1 at 4800 Kimbark avenue.

Another south side bride was Miss Madeline Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Harding, to Lieut. Bruce Palmer, son of the late Maj. George H. Palmer of the Sixteenth infantry. It was a home wedding, at the family residence, 3636 Michigan avenue, the Rev. William H. Pulsford officiating.

Miss Catherine Eddy Cleaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cleaver, 320 Fifty-seventh street, was married to Mr. Harold Ferris White last night. The ceremony was read at 8:30 o'clock at the University Congregational church by Dr. Joseph A. Vance.

A small wedding of last night took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon C. Lawton, 4433 Greenwood avenue, when their daughter, Miss Lucile Lawton, was married to Mr. James A. Crawford. Miss Marguerite Lawton and Mr. Newell Crawford were the only attendants.

The wedding is announced of Miss Mabel Swing to Mr. Dana Hull, which took place Saturday noon at the bride's home, 348 Forty-second place.

Mrs. William C. Free gave a breakfast yesterday morning at the Metropole, when the guests were Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. W. T. Durbin, Mrs. George T. Dinwiddie, Mrs. William H. English of Indianapolis, Mrs. Harry S. New of Indianapolis, Mrs. Fred Joss of Indianapolis, Mrs. W. P. Nixon, Mrs. H. F. Duncombe, Mrs. E. A. Evans, Mrs. A. H. de Teresa, and Miss May Otis.

BISHOP M'LAREN PROSTRATED BY SEVERE HEART TROUBLE.

Suffers Attack of Angina Pectoris and Is in Bad Condition at Summer Home, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Word has been received by friends in this city that Bishop William E. McLaren, who has been in ill health for some time, suffered a severe attack of angina pectoris last Wednesday and is seriously ill at his summer home at Point Pleasant, N. J. The bishop temporarily gave up his active church work in Chicago one year ago and sought rest at Point Pleasant, where he has been ever since, with the exception of one week which he spent in Chicago last winter. David B. Lyman has received a letter from Bishop McLaren over his own signature, dated June 18, in which he stated that the last attack of heart trouble was the worst he had ever suffered and that he was extremely weak and must keep to his bed for some time. He further stated that he was cheerful and hoped soon to be able to take up his work again. Bishop McLaren, who is past 70 years of age, has been bishop of Chicago for twenty-eight years.

WILL ARREST WATER WASTERS.

Commissioner Blocki and Chief O'Neill Are Stirred by Complaints of Shortage in Supply.

Commissioner of Public Works Blocki and Chief O'Neill yesterday threatened the arrest of all persons violating the ordinance which prohibits sprinkling except between 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning and between 6 and 10 o'clock at night. They were stirred by complaints of shortage. In many sections it now is impossible to get water on the second stories of buildings. The police were ordered to enforce the law.

Warnings were sent by the commissioner to the south, west, and Lincoln park boards that the time limit set in the ordinance must be observed by them. Their attention was called to the fact that numerous complaints of lack of water have come from the vicinity of the parks.

Meanwhile City Engineer Ericson is preparing to investigate waste and possible theft of water. He is authorized by the city council.

GETS $300 THROUGH MISTAKE.

Miss Anna Oswald Takes Wrong Jacket, Finds Money in Pocket, and Returns It.

For a half hour yesterday Miss Anna Oswald, a stenographer for W. T. Diehl, 1204 Boyce building, was the possessor of $300 through an exchange of jackets at a State street department store.

Miss Oswald had hung her wrap up in the dressing room of the department store, and on returning to her office took a jacket from the hook believing it to be her own. When she discovered her mistake she began an examination of the pockets, hoping to find a clew to the owner.

"I began to be frightened," she said, "when I discovered more than $200 in bills and a check for a smaller amount. The check, made out to Mrs. G. F. Bunday, 3338 Vernon avenue, furnished the clew desired."

Immediately Miss Oswald notified the owner of the cloak by telephone and it was returned.

SUSPENDS POLICE COURT MEN.

Controller McGann Accuses Nine Clerks and Bailiffs of Withholding Money Due City.

Nine police court clerks and bailiffs yesterday were suspended by Controller McGann. They are charged with failing to pay to the city collector money due the city. Suspension notices were sent to A. J. Sprengel, S. Lewandowski, P. O'Malley, John Lyons, A. Cormack, Charles Beliak, J. McDermott, N. Landgraf, and J. Connelly.

The first payment of compensation to the city under its fifty year ordinance was made by the Commonwealth Electric company in a check for $88,972.97 deposited with the city collector.

The payment is 3 per cent of the gross receipts from the operation of the plant from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904.

Indiana University Alumni Day.

Bloomington, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—Alumni day at the Indiana university brought back large delegations from the classes of '95 to '99 inclusive. The Hon. Joseph Shea of Seymour was reelected to the board of trustees and R. R. Hitt was elected president of that body. The great feature of the exercises was the laying of the corner stone of the $100,000 student building, which is now under construction.

School of Domestic Science, 30 State street. Miss Bullard and Miss Connor, directors.

IMPROVED ST. LOUIS SERVICE.

Four Fast Trains via Illinois Central.

Fair Special leaves Chicago 8:50 a. m., arrives St. Louis 5:20 p. m.

Daylight Special leaves Chicago 12:04 p. m., arrives St. Louis 8:04 p. m.

Diamond Special leaves Chicago 9:27 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:45 a. m.

Midnight special leaves Chicago 11:36 p. m., arrives St. Louis 8:06 a. m.

Sleeping, buffet-library, dining, chair cars and coaches. Tickets and reservations, 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2705.

THE TRIBUNE'S VACATION GUIDE.

JEFFRIS, WIS.—Gives full measure, pressed down and running over, in the matter of lakes. You go there expecting to find only one, and they hand you fifteen, all in a row. The census man gives Jeffris a population of only 200, so that there is still lots of room for visitors along the lake shores. Bass and muskellunge may be caught with the proper amount of effort, and the Wisconsin river conceals some large trout in its pools. The place to live is at one of three farms in the neighborhood, for which privilege a weekly toll of $5 is exacted. The distance from Chicago is 333 miles and the railroads quote no special rates. It is probable, however, that they would give you one if you asked for it.

KANSASVILLE, WIS.—A simple little Wisconsin town set down in the midst of meadow land. Not a place to pass the hot months unless you are trying to write a book about American village life. This refers to the town itself. One mile outside of it is Eagle lake, to which a bus will carry you. Eagle lake is small and clean and cool, with no big fashionable hotel to make the simple life an impossibility. There is good fishing along the beaches considering that Chicago is only seventy-two miles away. The round trip from town will take $3.20 out of your pocketbook. Hotel rates vary from $7 to $8 a week.

KELLY LAKE, WIS.—Shores are sandy and shallow several hundred feet from the land, as if built for the special delight of little boys and girls who love to wade and swim without giving their mothers fear over possible drowning. President Roosevelt would solidly approve of Kelly lake because of its notable reputation as a family vacation spot. Rambling, comfortable cottages which have a new wing added to them about every other season shelter most of the visitors. Some live at the clubhouses and some at the farms. Rates are $7 or $8 a week. To reach Kelly you have to go to Lena and then drive fourteen miles through a most delightful country. A round trip to Lena costs $11.

KENOSHA, WIS.—Kenosha figured as a Chicago summer resort in the days before the Michigan and Wisconsin woods had been heard of. Vacation goers were more timid in those days and they didn't like to go far from home. This ancient popularity has lasted and now is on the increase. Boating on Lake Michigan is assiduously indulged in by the young men and women of the summer colony, and there is golf and a sanitarium for the older people. The Kenosha county lakes are near enough for those who are afraid of the larger lake. Hotel rates run from $5 to $10 a week, and the railroad round trip is $2.90, with cheaper prices for those who are willing to rank as "commuters."

H. I. COBB WANTS CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE POSTOFFICE.

Deposed Federal Building Architect Assails Secretary Shaw and Seeks Inquiry Regarding the Contracts Let.

Henry Ives Cobb, deposed architect of the Chicago federal building, has written to his brother, George W. Cobb, asking him to urge influential men in Chicago during the convention to demand congressional investigation of the building contracts let since his removal.

Mr. Cobb charges that Secretary Shaw "was able to play politics" with the letting of interior contracts at the postoffice. In his own defense he asserts the work during his administration was conducted economically and more rapidly than any similar building had been constructed by the government. He continues:

I understand the next congress will be asked for about a half million more money and that there is no hope of completing the building for a year or more after the contract time, but all of that will come out after Mr. Shaw has disappeared from public interest. If the Chicago building or the office of the secretary of the treasury has been used to promote an automobile company, then a congressional investigation will show it. If I was not justified in refusing to sign papers for the secretary of the treasury that I did not consider proper, then that will also be shown. Congress alone can determine whether contracts and payments on the Chicago building should be made without my signature under the special act creating my office.

"It seems to me that this letter speaks for itself," said Secretary Shaw last night at the Auditorium. "Mr. Cobb evidently is displeased over his removal. I expected it. The only thing I regret is he was not removed sooner."

Mr. Shaw was under the impression congress would not consider it necessary to investigate conditions at the postoffice or the circumstances connected with Mr. Cobb's removal.

The reference to an automobile company, it was explained, was due to the fact that a concern in which Mr. Shaw had invested, "paying 100 cents on the dollar for stock," had gone into the hands of a receiver.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

The new musical piece to be presented by the Dearborn Opera company at the Illinois theater on July 3 will be called "The Forbidden Land." The title was announced yesterday. The land behind the name is Tibet, and it is intimated that some of the incidents of the present British invasion of the country have furnished Guy Steeley, the author, with considerable of his material. The immediate locale is to be the city of Lhassa.

The character of the forthcoming entertainment has been made much of a mystery, but the management has concluded that the time for lifting the veil has come, and in the next two weeks the public will hear much of the preparations.

The presenting company will include the larger part of the organization now appearing in "The Tenderfoot," though Richard Carle will be lacking from the cast. Joseph Herbert will be the chief comedian in the new piece, while Miss Alma Youlin and Miss Mamie Ryan will have the leading feminine roles.

Miss Youlin is with "The Tenderfoot." Miss Ryan was for several seasons the ingénue of the Dearborn stock company, and will require no introduction to Chicago audiences. Among others engaged for the production, according to yesterday's announcement, are W. H. Clark, William Cameron, William Rock, Joseph Phillips, Abbott Adams, and Ethel Johnson.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler will give a chamber concert this evening in the Bush temple theater. She will be assisted by a string quartet comprising Ludwig Becker, first violin; George Dasch, second violin; Fred A. Stock, viola; C. Bruecker, violoncello. The program will comprise quintets by Schumann, Saint-Saëns, and Dvorak.

It is reported that Manager William Harris of "Vivian's Papas" is trying to induce Fred R. Hamlin to sublet to him Blanche Ring's contract for the season of 1904-'5. He wishes her to continue as the star in Leo Ditrichstein's farce. Such a bargain is regarded as improbable, as Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Mitchell purpose to place her in the stock company which is to support Lew Fields.

The New York announcement of the union of the theatrical fortunes of Joseph Weber and Anna Held aroused much interest around Chicago theaters yesterday. The combination was a surprise, as no gossip of any sort preceded it.

Charles Hawtrey, the English star in "A Messenger from Mars" and "The Man from Blankley's," is to play a week's vaudeville engagement at the Chicago opera house, beginning Monday afternoon, July 4.

SOUGHT DEATH, FOUND REASON.

Bullets Which John G. Jones Fired Into His Brain Believed Hemorrhage Which Obscured Mind.

Peoria, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Three bullets fired into his head in an attempt at suicide by John G. Jones resulted instead in his restoration to reason. The bullets gave vent to a slight hemorrhage of the brain from which he had suffered since a runaway accident a year ago, and which had clouded his reason.

END WORK AT FERRY HALL

STUDENTS IN LAKE FOREST ARE GIVEN THEIR DIPLOMAS.

Annual Address on "The Useful Life" Delivered by the Rev. John A. Morrison of Chicago, and Alumnæ Later Have Luncheon in George Smith Building—Banquet of Men Takes Place in Evening—President and Mrs. Harlan Give Reception.

The commencement exercises at Ferry hall were held yesterday morning in the Lake Forest University Presbyterian church. The Rev. John A. Morrison, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, delivered the annual address on "The Useful Life."

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Ferry hall alumnæ luncheon was held in the George Smith hall.

The twenty-second annual banquet and business meeting of the Lake Forest alumni took place last evening in Lois Durand hall. Edward F. Dodge, president of the class of '91, was toastmaster. In the Durand art institute at 5 o'clock President and Mrs. Harlan gave a reception to the trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and friends of the college.

Thirteen nurses were given diplomas in the evening at the Mercy hospital. Dr. J. D. De Lee, Dr. Elliot, Miss L. I. Kelly, and Miss Julia Donnelly were the speakers.

TO GRADUATE AT ST. IGNATIUS.

Class to Receive Degrees at the Studebaker Hall Tonight—Program of Music and Speeches.

St. Ignatius college will hold its thirty-fourth annual commencement. The degree of master of arts will be conferred upon E. L. Moorhead, M. D. The degree of bachelor of arts also will be conferred on a class of thirteen. The musical numbers for the occasion will be furnished by the college orchestra and the college glee club. Among the speakers will be James Guerin, William A. Murphy, and Michael J. Caplice. The final religious exercises took place in the large college church yesterday morning.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE FOR PLAYGROUNDS AT SCHOOLS.

Leaders at Portland Convention Favor Method of Adding to Boy's Own Independence and So Called Social Spirit.

[BY F. EMORY LYON, SUPERINTENDENT CENTRAL HOWARD ASSOCIATION.]

Portland, Me., June 21.—[Special.]—"Playgrounds as Part of the Public School System" was the theme of an address at the national conference of charities in this city today by Joseph Lee of Boston. Miss Jane Addams presided over the meeting, as chairman of the committee on neighborhood governments. Mr. Lee told of the practical work done in Boston by having playgrounds in the school yards and outdoor gymnasiums for the physical education of the children.

"The boy's spirit of daring," he said, "is the expression of his individual independence, and later his pride in the achievements of his own school or college manifests the social spirit."

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the playing of children in family homes. Papers were read by George L. Lahon of Kentucky; J. B. Montgomery, Coldwater, Mich., and others. Tonight Homer Folks, New York commissioner of charities, spoke of the difficulties of administering public charities in a large city.

"The civil service law," he said, "is a good thing, but is greatly hampered by the provision which favors war veterans, regardless of their competence or capacity. Two men of this kind passed the necessary low per cent for veterans, but one had been proprietor of a roadhouse and the other an advance theater agent."

Sheriff Pennell of this county gave a banquet this evening to a dozen leading delegates of the conference, including Dr. Lyon of Chicago, together with as many more prominent citizens of Portland, to discuss needed changes in prison management and legislation in this city and state.

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—*A. S. Gordon.*

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TION ON EXCHANGE DRIFTED WITH LITTLE CONTROL.

Active Interest Taken in Wall Street in Progress of National Convention, Which Is Not Much Talked Of—Considerable Buying of Canadian Pacific in Evendence — Weekly Crop Bulletin Most Encouraging of the Season.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—The general summer dullness settled down on the stock market today and prices simplified without any particular system or reason for so doing

The effect was produced on sentiment by the opening of the convention season of the great political parties dullness was the evidence of it in the market. The subject was little discussed.

The undertone continued firm and there were reports of special strength, which helped the general tone. The Canadian Pacific group was a conspicuous example, that stock and its subsidiary companies making new advances on buying attributed to Canadian account, and accompanied by reports of large profits from land sales and possibilities of an extra dividend, circulated without mention of any official authority.

The immobility of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were features of the market after their recent activity and feverish advance. The event of the day in which the unrest was shown was the publication of the weekly bulletin of the weather and the country's crop. The favorable reports of both the winter and spring crops caused a break in the wheat list and induced some buying of the industrial stocks. A rise of ¼ in Atchison through the extreme of the movement. The condition of the cotton crop as reported by the weather bureau was less satisfactory and stilled the cotton market. The condition of corn and oats was not shown to be sustained.

The movement of anthracite coal was said to be still large, and it was alleged that extensive storage of the steam sizes was made necessary by the continued output of domestic sizes.

The further absorption of United States bonds is preferred at an advance of ⅛ had an excellent sentimental effect on the general list. It was practically the only stock where the highest price was maintained, the day showing recessions, but with a fairly well-sustained tone.

Railroad bonds were firm but rather quiet. Total sales, par value, $2,375,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Money on call easy, 1@1¼ per cent, closing at 1@1¼ per cent, offered at 1¼ per cent. Time loans easy and dull; sixty and ninety days, 3@3½ per cent; six months, 3@3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87.30@4.87.50 for demand and at 4.85.25@4.85.50 for sixty day bills; posted rates, 4.86 and 4.87. Commercial bills, 4.85.25@4.85.50. Bar silver, 57¾c. Mexican dollars, 45½c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 21.	June 20.
Atchison	300	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Atchison pfd	13,200	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	90¼
Atlantic Coast Line	300	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Baltimore & Ohio	200	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	100	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	800	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝
Canadian Pacific	700	126⅝	126⅝	126⅛	126⅛	126⅜
Canada Southern	18,500	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
Central of New Jersey	4,500	95	95	95	95	94¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,000	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Chicago & Alton	9,000	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	48⅝
Chicago & Alton pfd	100	215	215	215	215	215
Chicago Great Western	3,800	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅜
Chicago Great Western pfd A	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67½
Chicago Great Western pfd B	100	161	161	161	161	161
Chicago & Northwestern	1,900	137¾	138	136¾	136¾	137
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	200	57	57	57	57	57
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	100	23	23	23	23	23
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific pfd	10,000	143	143¾	143¾	143¾	142¾
Chicago & Western Indiana	650	177	177	177	177	177
Chicago & Western Indiana pfd	1,400	170¾	170¾	170	170¾	170
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	100	30	30	30	30	30
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	822	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
Colorado & Southern	6,000	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500	104¾	105¼	104¾	104¾	104¾
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	300	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	112¾
Delaware & Hudson	100	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2,500	154½	155¼	154½	155¼	154⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	19¾
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	500	3	3	2¾	2¾	3
Erie	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Erie 1st pfd	1,200	57¾	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	58⅛
Erie 2d pfd	400	5	5	5	5	5
Great Northern pfd	100	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	151
Great Northern ore ctfs	100	67	67	67	67	66¾
Hocking Valley	400	82¼	83	82¼	83	82¾
Illinois Central	1,200	134¾	135	134¾	135	134¾
Iowa Central	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Iowa Central pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Kansas City Southern	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Kansas City Southern pfd	700	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Louisville & Nashville	3,200	148	149	148	148¾	148
Manhattan Elevated	800	76¾	77	76¾	77	76¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	400	107¾	108	107¾	108	107¾
Mexican Central	1,000	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	56	56	56	56	56
Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd	2,200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Missouri Pacific	300	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	400	67	67	67	67	67
Mobile & Ohio	4,300	25¾	26	25¾	26	25¾
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	100	116	116	116	116	115¾
New York Central & Hudson River	2,200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¼
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd	200	92	92	92	92	92
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd	400	27	27	27	27	27
Norfolk & Western	7,300	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	47
Norfolk & Western pfd	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87
Northern Pacific	100	64	64	64	64	64
Ontario & Western	1,000	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pacific Coast	2,200	21	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
Pacific Coast 1st pfd	600	64	64	64	64	64
Pacific Coast 2d pfd	17,100	29	29¾	28¾	29	28¾
Pennsylvania	1,000	46	46¼	45¾	46¼	46
Peoria & Eastern	1,000	21	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	100	85	85	85	85	84¾
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	100	35	35	35	35	35
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	200	120	120¼	120	120¼	120
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago pfd	200	174	174	174	174	174
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pittsburg & Western	1,100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Pittsburg & Western pfd	1,100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Reading	130	57¾	58	57¾	58	57¾
Reading 1st pfd	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Reading 2d pfd	100	42	42	42	42	42
Rio Grande Western	700	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Rio Grande Western pfd	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,000	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	1,000	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	100	42	42	42	42	42
St. Louis Southwestern	700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	200	42	42	42	42	42
Southern Pacific	24,500	55	55¾	55	55¾	54¾
Southern Railway	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Southern Railway pfd	1,000	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝
Texas & Pacific	1,000	42	42	42	42	42
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	100	42	42	42	42	42

FRACTIONAL LOTS.

Am. Sug. pfd	70	83¾	85⅝	83¾	85⅝
Am. Tob. pfd	30	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	30	104½	106	104½	106
Consolidated Gas	60	104½	106	104½	106
Pacific Mail	14	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼

Total sales of stocks, 201,060 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	225	United States	104
American	182	Wells-Fargo	200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg.	104¾	U. S. new 4s. reg.	132¼
U. S. 2s. coup.	105¾	U. S. new 4s. coup.	132¾
U. S. 4s. reg.	106¼	U. S. old 4s. reg.	106¼
U. S. 4s. coup.	106	U. S. old 4s. coup.	107¼

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s.	79	1000 L Isld 4s.	101		
Atch Adj 4s.	94½	16000 L N 4s.	101½	63¾	
Atch gen 4s.	102⅝	100000 do col tr 4s	101½	63¾	
Atch 4s.	102⅝	11000 Man 4s.	104½	64¼	
Atch stp. 90½	90¾	11000 Met St Ry 5s.	113⅜		
Atch trst D.	90¾	4000 do ref 4s.	90¼		
B C R 4s.	102¼	13000 Mex C con 4s.	63		
B C R 4½s.	102¼	3000 do 1st ins.	12¾		
B C R 5s.	102¼	2000 Mo Kas-E 1st.	110		
Bklyn R T 4s.	93	4000 M K-T 2d.	78		
Bklyn R T 5s.	107¾	13000 Mo P 5s 1917	107¾	63¾	
Bklyn U Gas 1st.	107	5000 do cont B 5s.	95		
Bklyn U Gas 5s.	104	35000 NasE 4s.	83¾	62¾	
Bklyn U E 1st.	114	10000 NYSLS 5½s.	92½		
Bklyn U E 5s.	114	35000 NYS-St 4s.	94¾		
Bklyn U E 6s.	118	1000 N Y G El-P 5.	107¾		
Bklyn Un El 4s.	94¾	1000 N Y E-W C. R R 6s.	117¾		
Bklyn Un El 5s.	107¾	7000 N Y O-W 4s.	102⅝	63¾	
Bklyn Un El 6s.	118	4000 N-W 4s.	99¾	63¾	
Bklyn Un El 6s.	116	2000 No Pac 3s.	73¾		
B C R I-P 4s.	104⅝	51000 do 4s.	104⅝	63¾	
B C R I-P 5s.	104⅝	6000 O R-N 4s.	103¾		
B C R I-P 6s.	104⅝	1000 Penn 4½s.	109¾		
C C C-St L 4s.	104⅞	10000 do conv 3½s.	97		
C C C-St L 5s.	104⅝	41000 Rg fm 4s.	100⅝	63¾	
C C C-St L g.	104⅝	15000 do JC col tr 4s.	95		
C C C-St L cons.	104⅝	15000 Rich-D debs.	112		
C & O 4½s.	103⅝	18000 St L-I m 4s.	90		
C & O 5s.	113¾	3000 StL-SF gm 4s.	127		
C & O g.	104⅝	6000 do fds.	82¾	63¼	
C & O 6s.	118	51000 SA-Ap 4s.	85¼	63¾	
Chic Ter 4s.	100	4000 S A L 5s.	97¾		
Chic Un Tr 5s.	104⅝	10000 do 4s.	89		
Chic Un Tr 5s ctfs.	104⅝	15000 do Pac 4s.	93¾	63¾	
C M & St P gen 4s.	104⅝	3000 SRy M-O 4s.	94		
C M & St P 4s.	86	1000 do St L D 4s.	95¾		
C M & St P con 5s.	118¾	3000 Stand R-T 6s.	88		
C M & St P 1st.	104	6000 Tb Av 4s.	94¼	63¾	
C M & St P g. 1st.	76½	1000 TStL-W 3½s.	85¾		
C M & St P 2d.	89	100 do 4s.	70¾		
C M & St P 4s.	104¾	30000 U P 4s.	105¾	63¾	
C M & St P 4½s.	104¾	116000 do conv.	99⅜		
C M & St P 5s.	104¾	1000 do reg.	98½		
C M & St P 6s.	104¾	2000 US Leath 6s.	104¼		
C M & St P 7s.	104¾	500 U S S 5s.	74¾	63¾	
C M & St P 1st.	110¾	20000 Wab 1st.	117		
C M & St P 7s.	104¾	37000 do deb B.	79½		
C M & St P ext.	104¾	3000 W Shore 4s.	109¾		
C M & St P sink.	104¾	6000 W U 4½s.	102⅜		
C M & St P 4s.	104¾	30000 W-LsEn 4s.	90¾	63¾	
Chic & E Ill 5s.	107⅝	6000 Wis Cen 4s.	91¾	63¾	

Total sales of bonds, par value, $2,357,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—[Special.]—The local market showed a broader sentiment today. Interest in coppers was maintained, Utah being the feature again.

Stock.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Alloues	180	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Amal.	1,042	59⅝	59⅝	58	58⅜
Atlantic	50	8	8	8	8
Bingham	150	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼
Calumet	1	453	455	455	455
Centennial	70	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Con. Range	3,175	43	43¾	43	43¾
Central Oil	500	9¾	10	9¾	10
Daly West	14	24	24	24	24
Dom. Coal	100	52	52	52	52
Franklin	100	7	7¼	7	7¼
Granby	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Guan.	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Isle Royale	534	7¾	8	7¾	8
Mass. Mining	500	4	4	4	4
Michigan	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mohawk	260	41	41¾	41	41¾
Old Dom.	50	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Osceola	832	61½	62¼	61⅜	62¼
Parrott	760	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
Phoenix	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Quincy	15	86	86	86	87
Shannon	3,770	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tamarack	50	83	90	85	91
Trinity	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
U. S. Mining	2,490	21	21¾	20¾	21
Utah	14,651	38¾	39¾	37¾	38¾
U. S. Oil	300	10	10¼	10	10¼
Winona	75	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Wolverine	10	73	73	73	73
Amn. Pneu.	25	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Do pfd.	50	19	19	19	19
Amn. Arr pfd	70	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Amn. Sugar	100	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
Do pfd.	8	129¼	126¾	126¼	126¾
Amn. Tel.	3,372	129	130¼	128¾	130¼
Amn. Wool	50	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd.	335	76	76½	76	76½
Edison	19	234¾	234¾	234¾	234¾
Mass. Gas	57	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
Do pfd.	90	89¼	89¼	89	89¼
Mergenthaler	20	175	175	175	175
Swift ex. div	30	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Atchison	700	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾
Do pfd.	74	95	95	95	95
Bost. & A.	6	241	241	241	241
Bos. Elev.	50	151	151	151	151
Bos. & Lowell	7	232	232	232	232
Chi. Junct.	100	137¼	139	137¼	139
Mass. Elec.	920	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Do pfd.	63	70¼	71	70¼	71
United Fruit	317	104¼	106¼	104¼	104¾
United Shoe pfd.	35	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
U. S. Steel	2,000	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Do pfd.	1,384	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
U. S. Leather pfd	9	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Manhattan	100	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
New Haven	12	186½	186½	186½	186½
Old Colony	8	198¾	198¾	198¾	198¾
Un. Pac. pfd.	8	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
West End	10	91	91	91	91
Mex. Tel.	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
East Bos. Land.	443	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Pullman	4	212	212	212	212

BERRIES ARE POOR QUALITY.

Much of the Michigan Fruit Is Undesirable — Further Decline in Potatoes.

Receipts of strawberries were large yesterday, but mostly of poor quality, and sales were slow at a lower range of prices. Other kinds of berries were offered in larger quantities, and in consequence sold at easier prices.

Offerings of peaches are still very irregular in quality, which is the reason for the wide range of prices quoted for that fruit. Demand was fairly good for the best stock, but the poorer grades were slow sale. Further weakness was noted in the market for potatoes, although receipts were not so heavy as on the day before. Buyers, however, were pretty well supplied for the moment, and a good many of them were out of the market.

Quotations were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra, 80 per cent fresh	17c
Do prime firsts	15½c
Do at mark, general receipts, cases included	14@14½c
Do shipping cases	13¾@14¼c

Butter, creamery, extras	17½c
Firsts	16@16½c
Seconds	15¾@14½c
Dairies, Cooley's	16c
Do firsts	14@14½c
Packing stock	80@11c
Cheese, twins	7¾@7½c

FRUITS.

Oranges, California, new, navels	$2.00@3.50
Peaches, 4 basket cases	50c@$1.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.50@4.50
Do fair	$1.25@2.00
Lemons	$1.75@3.50
Cherries, 24 qts	$1.50@1.75
Plums, 6 basket crate	$2.00@2.25
Bananas, per bunch	65c@$2.00
Pineapples, cases, Havanas	$2.25@2.60

BERRIES AND MELONS.

Strawberries, Michigan, 16 qts	60c@$1.00
Gooseberries, 12 qts	$1.00@1.25
Blueberries, 24 qts	$2.00@2.25
Black raspberries, 24 pints	$1.00
Blackberries, 24 qts	$1.00@1.75
Germ melons, crates	$5.00@7.00
Watermelons, per car	$200.00@225.00

POULTRY.

Live turkeys	10c
Live chickens, spring	9½@10c
Spring chickens, per lb	15@21c
Iced turkeys	11@13c
Iced geese	9@9½c
Iced chickens	10½@11c
Iced ducks	12@12½c

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	30@4½c
60@75 lbs	5@5½c
Fancy veals	7½@8½c
80@110 lbs, good kidneys	6@7c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, doz bunches	50@75c
Beets, 1 bu box	50c@$1.00
Beans, navy, hand picked	$1.74
Carrots, 1 bu box	85c@$1.25
Green onions, doz	8@12c
Green peas, box	75c@$1.75
Potatoes, bu	80@90c
Do new, bu	$1.00@1.07
Cucumbers, doz	20@60c
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50c@$1.00
Spinach, tub	25@40c
Onions, sacks, 70 lbs	$1.65@1.75
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	60@125c
Cabbage, per crate	$2.25@2.50
Lettuce, heads, tub	30@70c
Do leaf, case	10@20c
Tomatoes, 4 basket crate	60@80c
Turnips, per box	50@75c
String beans, 1 bu	50c@$1.00

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts—1904.	1903.	Shipments—1904.	1903.
Apples, bris.	150	150	103	1,000
Beans, bu.	1,415	2,000	1,065	1,000
Barley, lbs.	46,000	29,000	162,000	4,700
Butter, lbs.	2,096,348	1,886,676	1,192,416	1,550,993
Cheese, lbs.	257,385	386,891	153,150	163,715
Fruits, lbs.	81,120		34,062	
Eggs, cases	12,530	14,508	4,353	8,144
Hay, tons	805	1,466	32	215
Hides, lbs.	625,727	286,955	552,120	916,472
Potatoes, bu.	30,787	25,822	3,200	1,702
Poultry, lbs.	50,450	54,000	6,700	12,376
Poultry, c'ps.	100			
Wool, lbs.	708,657	304,162	614,150	669,323

NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

EDITED BY C. M. CARTWRIGHT.

Eastern News Telegraphed from New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

LIFE MEN HAVE BIG MEETING.

Nearly One Hundred Attend and Menu Cards Are Designed After Gold Bond Policies.

The meeting of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters, held at Kinsley's last night, was the largest regular session in the history of the organization. Nearly a hundred acceptances were received. The invitations were in the form of applications for life insurance, and the menu cards were an imitation of gold bond policies with twenty coupons, each representing one course or one event on the program. Sixteen persons whose names were presented at the last meeting were elected to membership.

The executive committee recommended the following for membership, to be voted on at the next meeting, in October:

H. D. Wright, Metropolitan; W. W. Wents, Reliance; E. A. Nelson, Germania; Elias B. Jones, National, Vermont; W. W. Denney, Equitable, New York; George C. Clark, State Mutual; Charles O. Gregg, State Mutual; H. N. Skillin, Union Mutual; Charles W. Warren, Union Mutual; William T. Wiley, Security Mutual; Henry B. Bartow, John Hancock.

President Danford M. Baker announced the following as the delegates of the Chicago association to the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, to be held in Indianapolis in October:

L. Brackett Bishop, Massachusetts Mutual; Richard D. Bokum, Mutual Benefit; Franklin Wyman, Berkshire; William S. Candee, New York Life; Danford M. Baker, Pacific Mutual; Jonathan W. Jackson, Home Life; Henry M. Curtis, Connecticut Mutual; James L. Ferguson, Prudential; Hervey S. Dale, Union Mutual; J. W. Janney, Provident Life and Trust; Dr. S. L. Fuller, Washington; E. H. Carmack, State Mutual; Isaac B. Snow, Massachusetts Mutual; T. B. Merrill, Ætna; Everts Wrenn, State Mutual.

The addresses were: "The Moral Influence of Life Insurance," Thornton Chase, superintendent of agencies of the Union Mutual Life; "Life Insurance and Real Estate," James L. Houghteling of Peabody, Houghteling & Co.; "The Philosophy of Life Insurance," Howard H. Hoyt, western superintendent of the Equitable Life of New York; "Good Night," Franklin W. Ganse, manager of the Columbian National Life.

A feature of the evening's program was the reading by "Dr." H. S. Dale, as medical director, of the "applications for space" sent in by a number of the members.

The Massachusetts insurance department in its annual report states that, owing to the supposed hazard of fire insurance stocks as an investment, no great stock fire company has been organized in that state for several years. Notwithstanding this, the commissioner says, the companies having home offices in Massachusetts have prospered. Attention also is called to the success of the Hartford companies. The commissioner takes the ground that the companies which inspire confidence and pay good dividends are those well managed, which prepare during every year for conflagration contingencies. He believes conflagrations like that at Baltimore should be lessons to all companies and that ample preparations should be made to meet them, as they can be regarded as experiences which companies are likely to be called on to meet.

The executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff association will meet tomorrow, and it is expected that the sentiment of companies that heretofore have been cooperating as to rates, but not being full members, will be generally known. The adoption of the separation rule has led to considerable correspondence with outsiders with a view of having them embrace the privilege of membership and thus obviate disturbing conditions at agencies. The outside companies have been carrying on correspondence with one another to ascertain if, in acting as a unit, the association would allow them the privilege of carrying present contracts to completion, some of them being on a contingent commission basis.

At the meeting of the Arkansas Local Agents' association, held at Hot Springs, Ark., the following papers were read:

"Fire Insurance Man in the General Assembly," by Ernest Neill of Batesville.

"Side Liners," by Owen Kennedy of Fort Smith.

"Valued Policy Law," by W. P. Nelson, of Memphis.

"Moral Hazard and Prohibited Risks," by Judge C. Cooley of Siloam Springs.

"Insurance as Basis of Credit, and Its Consequent Importance to the Public," by G. B. Kempster of Little Rock.

"Law and Legislation Affecting Insurance Companies," by H. D. Green of Little Rock.

"Stock Companies vs. Mutuals," by John F. Boyle Jr. of Little Rock.

"Arkansas as a Field for Insurance," by A. L. Malone of Jonesboro.

"The Value of the State Association to the Local Agents," by George H. Robinson of Louisville.

"The Ideal Agent," by Charles McKee of Little Rock.

E. S. Phelps of Burlington, Ia., state agent of the Phoenix of Hartford, has been appointed Iowa state agent of the North American and Philadelphia Underwriters, succeeding B. L. West, who becomes assistant western general agent.

Monroe Fulkerson, attorney for the fire department, yesterday prosecuted cases against Andrew Hansen, who was held to the criminal court in bonds of $5,000 in each case. The defendant was charged with burning property belonging to H. T. French, 811 West Division street; Otto Alt, 811 West Division street; Nora Carlisi, 563 Grand avenue; Albert Michaelson, 843 West North avenue; and Jacob Minke, 662 West North avenue.

Companies on Cincinnati Loss.

Cincinnati, O., June 21.—[Special.]—The sprinkled plant of the Doucette Carriage company, 624 to 628 West Third street, Cincinnati, damaged by fire early Monday evening, was insured as follows, the first seven companies covering stock only and the others $4 per cent stock and 16 per cent machinery:

Caledonian	$1,500	New York Und.	$1,000
Springfield	1,250	London	2,500
Phoenix, London	1,250	Union	1,250
Assur. Co. of Amer.	1,000	North British	1,000
Fire Association	2,500	Home	2,500
Ætna	2,500	Agricultural	1,500
Western, Ontario	2,500	Northern	1,000
British America	2,500	Phoenix	1,000
Northern	2,500	Providence, Wash.	2,500
Providence, Wash.	2,500	Phila. Und.	1,500

The loss is being reported at 50 per cent, but will not reach that figure.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

General Committee of Underwriters Adjusting Toronto Fire Losses Completes Its Work.

New York, June 21.—[Special.]—The general committee of underwriters adjusting the Toronto fire losses has completed its labors. The total value of property destroyed as reported by the committee is $6,611,799, on which insurance has been allowed amounting to $7,883,529. The committee estimate with smaller claims that are not reported makes a total insurance of about $8,500,000.

S. A. D. Jones, who went to Honolulu to take charge of the business of the Germania Insurance company on the islands, is dead.

W. L. Perrin has been appointed manager for Greater New York City for the Central Accident Insurance company of Pittsburg. He will write personal accident, health, and plate glass lines in that territory. The Central Accident recently increased its capital to $275,000 and formally entered this state. Its assets on Jan. 1 were $592,125, with a net surplus of $108,597.

It is apparent that the facilities offered them by the valued policy law are now well known to the people of Ohio, who are ready to become incendiaries for profit. There have been several fires recently, followed by claims for the face of the amount for which it was insured. State Fire Marshal Hollenbeck is doing good work running down these criminals.

Capt. John S. Sewell of the war department; Col. James P. Low, connected with the supervising architect's office of the treasury department; and Capt. Chester Harding, commissioners of the District of Columbia, have been detailed by their respective departments to "cooperate with a committee of twenty of the national board of

STOCKS STILL GROW LESS

BIG DECREASE IN VISIBLE SUPPLY RALLIES WHEAT.

Reaction Follows Sharp Break, Close Unchanged, with Outside Markets Generally Easier—July Corn Has Quick Upturn of Nearly Two Cents, Shorts Showing Alarm as Offerings Dry Up After Early Break—Oats Firm —Provision Advance Continues.

The first hour or two of the session wheat lost all the advance of the day before and a little more, the July selling down to the low point of the long decline, but a good demand developed on this break and the market started up so fast that shorts covered freely and the close was strong at practically the same price where the market had left off on Monday. There had been an advance of about ¼-½c at the opening, but the market yielded quickly. The smaller local shorts had all covered on the quick bulge of the day before, there seemed absolutely no demand, and the selling of short wheat was resumed, with the result that the price slowly yielded, the old July sinking from 85⅞c to 84⅞c.

The market was hugging the bottom figure closely when the delayed statement of the visible supply was posted, showing a decrease of 2,128,000 bu for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,544,000 bu the corresponding week last year, and bringing the total stock down to the moderate amount of 16,343,000 bu, nearly 3,000,000 bu of which are in Canadian points. The comparison was certainly bullish and a covering movement started which carried the price back to 85¼c, where there was renewed selling, whether liquidation or an attempt on the part of bear traders to prevent the market from getting started up was hard to determine. It was a foolish effort for the market, while selling off quickly to 84⅝c, rebounded like a rubber ball. Prominent local traders were liberal buyers, and as the market started up leading shorts began to cover, with the result that the decline was all recovered, the close a shade stronger in fact for the July.

Outside Markets Weak.

Other markets did not quite respond to the strength here, those northwest and southwest alike closing fractionally lower, though the declines were moderate, about ⅝c at the outside. The weakness was the more noticeable for the reason other markets had not quite followed the advance here the day before. The visible supply statement was reinforced by Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 3,007,000 bu in world's stocks for the week. Crop news, as usual, was contradictory. There were messages from the northwest declaring conditions in the Red river valley were all right. An estimate of the Kansas crop at 83,400,000 bu attributed to Secretary of Agriculture Coburn was responsible for some selling. There were predictions of an early and liberal movement of Kansas wheat, but some St. Louis messages claimed the Mississippi bottom lands were so wet cutting could not begin for four or five days.

There were no signs of the increased movement predicted for the northwest, 170 cars at the two points, compared with 321 last year, and primary receipts at 280,000 bu were 108,000 bu short of the figures for last year. Clearances were 122,000 bu wheat and flour, including only 12,000 bu wheat. The local cash market was steady and 5,000 bu No. 1 northern were sold at 95c. Export sales of 56,000 bu were reported. Liverpool futures were ¼d higher to unchanged, Paris 1¼c lower. There was general local selling early and Armour was a buyer of new July and a seller of old at 1c difference. On the break Spencer, Ware, Cudahy brokers, Pringle, Lake, and Rankin were buyers and the northwest covered short wheat through Daggett.

Spurt in July Corn.

July corn furnished the spectacular feature of the day's session, with a spurt of 1⅝c. There had been scattered liquidation early and some short pressure by pit traders, which forced the price down ⅝c, to 47½c, and around the bottom figure there was a fair trade, floor shorts covering freely. Offerings were absorbed and pit shorts had to bid the market up to 48c to cover. Around that figure Ware-Leland had a buying order for about 200,000 bu, the execution of which forced a quick advance to 48¾c, the offerings being light. On some selling against privileges there was a moderate reaction, but the close was strong at 48⅝@4⅝c, a gain of ⅛-⅝c, and only ⅝c discount under September, compared with a discount of 1c earlier in the session. The September sold from 48c to 49c and closed at 48⅝-¾c, a gain of ⅛-¼c. There was evident congestion in the July, and a rumor that the eastern longs proposed to take in the corn to be delivered on July contracts made the shorts nervous. The small estimated receipts for today, 188 cars, started the covering movement. It looked particularly small compared with the receipts of 604 cars for yesterday. There was not much in the cash situation to discourage the short seller, prices unchanged to ½c lower, and the shipping demand extremely dull. Sales of 50,000 bu were claimed, but boats were going begging at ⅛c to Buffalo. No such starvation price was quoted, but boats were offered at ⅝c to Buffalo and were going begging at that, while several vessels started to Buffalo light rather than make so low a rate. One charter was made, however, at ⅝c to Buffalo, the Sonora, which was unloading a cargo of 190,000 bu flax at the American Linseed company's plant in South Chicago, taking a cargo of 200,000 bu corn to Buffalo at that price.

H. V. Jones wrote from St. Joseph, Mo.: "The crop situation in the west is now rounding so that a fair gauge of the prospects may be taken. On the whole conditions are favorable. While corn is late it is already up nicely, and in the area east of the Missouri river there are less weeds than in many years. The crop in Illinois looks well. In Michigan it has made a good start and is all up. Oats look in good shape in all central states. In Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana the acreage is increased considerably and there is also an increase in Illinois. In fact, wheat alone makes a poor showing, a notable falling off being apparent from last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan."

The visible supply of wheat showed a larger decrease for the week than any one expected, owing to the large falling off on the lakes. Of the total decrease of 2,132,000 bu, over half came off the lakes, which declined 1,143,000 bu to 481,000 bu. There was a decrease of 236,000 bu at Fort William and one of 71,000 bu at Port Arthur, these two points having 2,781,000 bu, compared with 1,917,000 bu a year ago. The total supply at American points and on the lakes is now 13,163,000 bu, compared with 16,186,000 bu last year. The only increases of any consequence for the week were 160,000 bu on the canal and 278,000 bu at Buffalo.

Reports that 30,000 sacks of flour had been sold abroad by Petersen Bros., the exporters, for August-September-October shipment stirred up the wheat trade, as so sudden a revival in the export demand would have been of prime importance. "There is no foundation for the report," said V. B. Petersen, "beyond the fact we have had a request from the united kingdom for an offer of 6,000 sacks of flour for summer and fall shipment. It may or may not result in business, but is a nearer approach to business with the other side than anything in some time. The continent is showing even less interest."

There was a sale of 5,000 bu No. 1 northern wheat at 95c. As the old July wheat was about 85½c at the time, the premium of 9½c was the smallest at which any business had been done for some time. The sale was made, however, at the flat price without reference to the price of the old July. Toledo reported a sale of 50,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.00 to $1.02, the cash market there closing at the lower figure, a loss of 2c for the day.

A St. Louis message to W. P. Anderson says: "Our traveling agent in southwest Missouri writes that the crop is in fine condition there and that he saw five or six binders hard at work on Saturday, and expects harvest to be in full blast the end of the present week. Old wheat is still ruling firm, with No. 2 red selling from $1.05 to $1.06, and the contract stock is now reduced to 937 bu."

The grain committee returned to the directors the recommendation of a committee representing all grain exchanges for a uniform system of grain inspection throughout the country, with the report approving the theory of the recommendation, but declaring it impractical because of grain inspection in this state being under state control. The report was adopted.

Country advices generally show no increase in the recent light movement of corn, but one of the larger houses reported more liberal acceptances at its Illinois stations.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 18 cars; corn, 188 cars; oats, 72 cars; hogs, 34,000.

The directors made the three Nelson Morris provision warehouses regular.

A cable from Paris reported: "Roumania wheat crop improving daily."

Sept ...	7.22½	7.25	7.17½	7.25	7.15
		SHORT RIBS.			
July ...	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.55	7.47½
Sept ...	7.70	7.75	7.67½	7.75	7.65

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Standard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Totals.
Winter wheat..	1	...	24	...	25
Colo. wheat..	6	...	3	...	9
Spring wheat.	...	...	4	1	5
Corn	78	...	293	323	694
Oats	5	14	99	77	195
Rye	2	...	6	2	10
Barley	...	...	...	31	31
Totals	92	14	426	442	974

Inspected out: Wheat, 11,050 bu No. 1 northern; corn, 8,300 bu No. 2, 700 bu No. 3; oats, 1,400 bu No. 4 white, 1,000 bu standard. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 2 cars No. 3 hard; corn, 11 cars and 80,000 bu No. 2 yellow, 3 cars and 65,800 bu No. 3 yellow, 3 cars No. 3 white, 2 cars No. 2, 139,400 bu No. 3; oats, 6 cars No. 3 white; rye, 5 cars.

The secretary of the board of trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	June 18, 1904.	June 11, 1904.	June 4, 1904.	June 20, 1903.
Wheat ...	16,343,000	18,475,000	20,603,000	18,460,000
Corn ...	5,123,000	4,668,000	4,200,000	5,410,000
Oats	4,937,000	5,877,000	5,102,000	4,177,000
Rye	879,000	960,000	842,000	762,000
Barley ...	1,291,000	1,418,000	1,714,000	971,000

Changes from the revious week are shown below:

	Inc., bu.	Dec., bu.
Wheat		2,132,000
Corn	455,000	
Oats		444,000
Rye		81,000
Barley		327,000

The following are the amounts of grain in store and afloat in this city on the dates named [bu]:

	June 18, 1904.	June 11, 1904.	June 4, 1904.	June 20, 1903.
Wheat ...	1,304,000	1,487,000	1,524,000	3,216,000
Corn	1,841,000	1,776,000	1,797,000	908,000
Oats	653,000	740,000	886,000	400,000
Rye	452,000	452,000	452,000	140,000
Barley ...	72,000	72,000	88,000	.....

Daily Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts. 1904.	Receipts. 1903.	Shipments. 1904.	Shipments. 1903.
Articles.				
Flour, brls..	17,895	17,000	19,830	22,217
Wheat, bu..	29,000	31,750	42,197	125,380
Corn, bu.....	550,340	647,800	390,510	540,940
Oats, bu.....	153,600	407,450	113,644	457,100
Rye, bu.....	2,000	9,550	2,000	.....
Barley, bu..	18,300	88,351	963	.....
C. seed, lbs.	72,000	160,000	2,850	81,450
C. seed, lbs.	.....	.....	2,900	180
O. seed, lbs.	.....	80,000	49,890	50,450
P. seed, lbs..	2,205	8,000	3,150	1,050
C. meats,lbs	462,488	293,640	3,020,560	3,044,210
Can mt's c's	.....	.....	8,154	10,740
D. beef, lbs..	1,027,737	510,620	1,246,240	6,944,600
Beef, tcs....	214	263	598	66
Beef, brls....	.....	.....	438	593
Pork, brls....	.....	.....	489	357

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull. Hard spring [favorite brands], $5.50; hard patents [in wood], $4.60@4.70; straight [export bags], $4.10@4.20; clear [export bags], $2.90@3.20; second clear [export bags], $2.30@2.60; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.55@4.65; straight, $4.35@4.45; clear, $3.80@4.10; Michigan winter patents, $4.15@4.30; clear [export bags], $2.80@3.00; rye flour, brls, $3.50@3.65; sacks, $3.25@3.40.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet and prices steady. Sales free on board: No grade red, 71c; no grade hard, 55c; No. 4 red, 97c; No. 3 red, 96c; No. 3 hard, 80@88c.

SPRING WHEAT—Slow at unchanged prices. Sales in store were 5,000 bu No. 1 northern at 95c. Free on board, No. 4 at 85c and at the river 65c.

CORN—In fair demand with mostly at ⅛c decline. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 47¾@48¼c; No. 2 yellow, 49¾c; No. 3, 47¼@49¼c, and 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 49@49¼c; No. 3 white, 47¼c; No. 4, 45@47¼c; no grade, 38c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 35½@40c; No. 4, 37@48¾c; No. 3, 47¼@49¼c; No. 3 yellow, 49¼@49c; No. 2 yellow, 49¼@50c; No. 3 white, 47¼@48c. Billed through: No grade, 38c; No. 4, 43@47½c; No. 3, 46c; No. 3 yellow, 47¾@48¼c; No. 2, 48¼c.

OATS—Market slow and easy. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 30c; No. 4, 33½c; No. 4 white, 35¼@42c; No. 3, 33¼@39½c; No. 3 white, 39@43¼c; No. 2, 40c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 33@40½c; No. 3 white, 42@42¼c; No. 2, 39½c. At the river: No grade, 30c; No. 4, 34c; No. 4 white, 34@38c.

RYE—Easy; No. 4 to go to store, 50@54¼c; No. 2 f. o. b. at 68c; No. 3, 57c.

BARLEY—Malting grades, 39@52c; screenings, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Cash lots, mess pork, $13.00@13.05; lard, $7.00@7.02½; ribs, $7.25@7.50.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.00@18.50; extra mess beef, $8.00@8.25; plate beef, $8.25@8.50; extra plate beef, $9.50@9.60. Tallow—Steady at 5@5¼c for edible; 4¾@4¾c for prime packers; 4¼@4¼c for No. 1 do; and 3¾@4c for No. 2 do; 4¾@4¼c for city renderers; 4¼@4¼c for prime country and 3¾@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine—In fair supply and quotably steady at 6¼@6¼c.

GREASES—Quiet and steady at 5¼@5¾c for brown, 3¼@3¾c for yellow, 5¾@6¼c for house, 4@4¾c for B white, and 4¼@4¾c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Pork brls, 97½c@$1.00 for ash and $1.05@1.10 for oak. Lard tcs, $1.32½@1.35.

HAY—Receipts, 805 tons. Shipments, 32 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.00@13.00; not graded prairie, $8.00@11.50 for Kansas.

STRAW—Sales on track: Oat straw, $7.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Wheat—Receipts, none; exports, 9,902 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, nominal, elevator, and $1.07¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.01⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal, f. o. b. afloat. July, 88⅝@90½c, closed 89 9-16c; September, 83¼@84¼c; closed 84½c; December, 84@84¼c, closed 84¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 46,375 bu; exports, 43,227 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 56c, elevator and 54c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 2 white, 55c. July, 53@53¼c, closed 53¼c; September, 53⅛@54c, closed 53¾c; December, closed 51c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady; prime yellow, 29c. Petroleum easy.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady.

Quotations on Coffee.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 21.	Close June 20.
July	5.90	6.05	5.85	6.00	5.90
September	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10	6.15
December	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.45
January	6.40	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.75
March	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.75

Quotations on Cotton.

	Open.	High.	Low.	June 21. Close	June 20. Close
June		10.35	10.26	10.26	10.50
July	10.45	10.55	10.35	10.36	10.60
August	10.15	10.38	10.10	10.28	10.50
September		9.70	9.45	9.58	9.68
October	9.52	9.55	9.30	9.47	9.47
November ..	9.30	9.44	9.31	9.41	9.38
December ..	9.30	9.50	9.37	9.45	9.45

Oats—Receipts, 70,500 bu; exports, 5,512 bu. Spot easy; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 45@46¼c; natural white, 30@32 lbs, 48@49c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs, 50@53c.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton—Spot quil; prices 24 points lower; American middling, fair, 6.40d; good middling, 6.26d; middling, 6.16d; low middling, 6.02d; good ordinary, 5.88d; ordinary, 5.68d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 100 were for speculation and export, and included 3,600 American. Receipts, 3,000 bales; no American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet.

Western Grain Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Close: Wheat—Steady; July, 70¾@70¾c; September, 70¼@70¾c; December, 70¾@70¾c. Cash: No. 2 hard, 86@88c; No. 3, 82@86c; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.00; No. 3, 94@96c. Corn—Steady; July, 45¾c; September, 43¾c; December, 39c; cash No. 2 mixed, 50½c; No. 3, 49@49½c; No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 3, 49@49½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 41c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, nominal; track, $1.02 bid; July, 82¾@82½c; September, 80¼c; No. 2 hard, 89@91c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 48c; track, 49c; July, 47c; September, 47c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 cash, 40c; track, 40@42c; July, 37½c; September, 31c; No. 2 white, 44½@45c. Lead—Unchanged, $4.10. Spelter—Steady, $4.60.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—Wheat—July closed at 82¾@82½c; September, 80¼c, and December, 78¾c. Closing cash: On track: No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 northern, 93¾c; No. 1 northern to arrive, 93¾c; No. 2 northern, 91½c; No. 2 northern to arrive, 91¼c; No. 3 wheat, 87¾@89¾c. Bran—In bulk, $14.50; shorts, $15.50.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, 92½c; No. 2 northern, 90¾c. On track: No. 1 northern, 92½c; No. 1 northern, 90½c; July, 92½c; September, 80½c. Receipts—Wheat, 55,123 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,218 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 97½@98c; No. 2 northern, 95@96c; old July, 84¾@85½c bid. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 48@49½c; July, 48½c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 21.—Corn—Quiet, firm; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 42½c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.28 for finished goods.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Closing: Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 California, 6s 6d; futures easy; July, 6s 2½d; September, 6s 3½d; December, nominal. Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, new, 4s 4d; American mixed, old, 4s 6d; futures dull; July, 4s 3½d; September, 4s, 2d.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—In the dry goods market buyers are not operating in any active manner, and there is still a lack of confidence in the situation, which is enhanced by the announcement of certain second hands of new prices on certain lines which have already been revised. The outlook is for continued conservatism.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 21,360. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby fancy, selected white, 20@21c; firsts, 17½@18c; western extras, 17½@18c; firsts, 16½@17c; southern, 14½@15½c; inferiors, 12@14c.

Eggs—Philadelphia firm with a good inquiry. Fresh nearby, 18½c, loss off; fresh western, 18½c, do; fresh southwestern, 17@18c, do; fresh southern, 15@17c, do.

Butter—Firm; receipts, 20,904 lbs. Creamery, common to extra, 19@21c; state, dairy, common to extra, 13@17c. Philadelphia, steady and in fair demand, extra western creamery, 18c; extra nearby, prints, 19c.

Poultry—Alive, easy; western spring chickens, 18c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed—Weak, western broilers, 20@22c; fowls, 12c.

Metals—Tin, in London, spot £116 12s 6d; futures, £112 2s 6d, locally $25.87½@25.75. Copper, in London, spot, £56 10s; futures, £56 7s 6d; locally, lake, $12.62½@12.75; electrolytic, $12.50@12.62½; casting, $12.12½@12.25. Lead, $4.20@4.30 here, £11 10s in Middlesboro; locally, No. 1 foundry, northern, $14.50@15.00; No. 2 foundry, northern, $13.75@14.25; No. 1 foundry, southern, and No. 1 foundry, southern soft, $13.25@13.75. Pig iron warrants are weak at $9.00.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Petroleum—Easy; refined, all ports, $7.90@7.95.

TOLEDO, O., June 21.—Oil—North Lima, $1.08; South Lima and Indiana, $1.08.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 21.—Credit balances, $1.57. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 64,676 brls; average, 65,951 brls. Runs, 28,868 brls; average, 75,172 brls. Shipments—Lima, 81,992 brls; average, 63,847 brls. Runs—Lima, 30,047 brls; average, 56,478 brls.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Spirits turpentine—Steady, 52c. Resin—Nothing doing. Tar—Firm, $1.80. Crude turpentine—Firm, $2.25, $4.00, and $4.25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21.—Turpentine—Firm, 52½c. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, $2.60; D, $2.65; E, $2.70; F, $2.75; G, $2.80; H, $3.00; I, $3.30; K, $3.40; M, $3.65; N, $3.85; W G, $4.20; WW, $4.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—Turpentine—Firm, 51¾c. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, $2.55; D, $2.60; E, $2.65; F, $2.70; G, $2.75; H, $2.90; I, $3.10; K, $3.20; M, $3.45; N, $3.65; WG, $4.00; WW, $4.40.

Ward Loses Lake Front Fight.

Montgomery Ward yesterday lost in his fight against a temporary shed on the lake front. Judge Brentano decided that the Illinois Tunnel Construction company should be allowed to maintain it at the opening of its tunnel, from which dirt is taken for use as filling in Grant park.

Rich Must Pay.

Millionaire—"What is your diagnosis?"

Physician—"I find you have a $10,000 pain in your stomach, a $3,000 pain in the great toe, and a $99 twinge in the left ear."—New York Sun.

ROCK ISLAND NOTE ISSUE.

UNDERLYING COMPANY PUTS OUT $7,500,000 4 1-2 PER CENTS.

Obligation Runs for Three Years—The Company Also Issued $5,000,000 Last April, Running One Year — Local Bank Officer Writes About Savings Bank Investments—Reports of National Institutions to the Controller Show Strong Reserves.

The First National bank of New York City has bought of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company $7,500,000 4½ per cent gold notes. These notes run three years and are secured by the company's first mortgage and refunding 4 per cent bonds.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan & Co., Blair & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. share in the purchase and that a large amount of the notes has already been sold to investors at slightly under par.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, which issues these notes, is the original company around which the present Rock Island company has been constructed.

In the process of raising funds by the issuance of notes, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company sold last April one year 4½ per cent notes to the amount of $5,000,000, the public announcement being that they were taken at par. These notes were also sold to the First National bank and were secured by $1,500,000 first refunding 4s. First National and Rock Island interests are closely identified.

Savings Bank Investments.

The following communication has been received from a local bank officer:

"Considerable interest has been manifested lately in the class of investment desirable for savings accounts. As the Illinois laws make no provision for restricting such investments, as do New York, Massachusetts, and most of the eastern states, the class of investment is left to the discretion of the directors of the bank

"Some of our savings banks do also a commercial business, and while they may carry a conservative line of bonds, which they claim are bought especially for the savings department, the savings depositor shares equally in the commercial risk attendant upon making commercial loans. Others, who do an exclusively savings and trust business, like the Illinois Trust and the Northern Trust and the First Trust and Savings bank, invest their money only in high grade bonds and stocks or loans secured by collateral.

"The First Trust and Savings bank covers its investment a still farther by a direct resolution of their board, which provides that the funds of the bank shall be invested only in approved bonds and stocks or secured loans, the entire deposits being thus invested forms a more secure basis for savings deposits than any combination of commercial and bond investment, no matter how carefully the bond investments may be guarded."

Condition of National Banks.

Reports of the condition of national banks on June 9 are being submitted to the controller of the currency. As far as complete reports for reserve cities have been submitted they show generally the banks to be above the 25 per cent reserve requirement. The percentage of legal reserves in the cities thus far reported are as follows, with comparison with March 28, 1904, and June 9, 1903:

	June 9, 1904.	Mar. 28, 1904.	June 9, 1903.
New York	28.80	29.45	27.39
Brooklyn	31.51	27.75	24.31
Baltimore	29.63	32.07	23.98
Washington	51.53	54.73	30.59
District of Columbia..	31.25	34.17	29.00
New Orleans	29.42	26.98	29.00
Kansas City, Kas.....	29.39	32.61	25.17

Dividends Declared.

The Corn Products company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on July 11. Books close on June 25 and reopen on July 11.

The regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank has been declared and will be paid on July 1. The bank pays its extra quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each in the middle of the regular quarters.

The American Smelting and Refining company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on July 5. Books close on June 23 and reopen on July 6.

It has also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its common stock, payable on July 25. Books close on July 5 and reopen on July 27.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable on Aug. 1. Books close on July 20 and reopen on Aug. 2.

The Philadelphia company of Pittsburg has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable on Aug. 1. A dividend of 2½ per cent will be paid on preferred stock of Union Traction company on July 1.

The Central and South America Telegraph company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable on July 7. Books close on June 30 and reopen on July 8. Earnings for the quarter ending June 30 show a surplus after charges and dividends of $59,316.

The Mexican Telegraph company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable on July 15. A surplus after charges and dividends of $66,335 is shown for the June quarter.

Decrease in Earnings.

Gross railroad earnings reported by the Financial Chronicle for April show a loss of 1.73 per cent. Net for the same month shows a decrease of 8.17 per cent. The figures reflect decreased merchandise movement, small movement of cotton in the south, and small grain movement in the west. Following are the figures:

	April (96 roads) 1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings..	$98,798,874	$100,535,597	$1,736,729
Oper. expenses..	70,246,599	69,442,971	*803,628
Net earnings.	$28,552,275	$ 31,092,626	$2,540,351
	Jan. 1 to April 30 (95 roads) 1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$378,224,461	$381,897,317	$ 3,672,856
Oper. expenses	80,275,143	289,404,739	*10,870,404
Net earnings	$ 97,950,318	$112,492,578	$14,533,260

*Increase.

Following are comparative figures for a series of years:

Year & No. of roads.	Gross earnings— Year given.	Increase.	Net earnings— Year given.	Increase.
'98 (134)	$65,443,166	$8,015,248	$18,740,800	$5,045,233
'99 (124)	68,357,884	3,469,084	20,458,833	1,339,229
'00 (121)	78,077,472	9,764,444	25,300,034	2,883,224
'01 (124)	84,838,917	10,070,865	29,511,141	4,538,945
'02 (120)	100,562,300	9,165,135	31,280,129	3,389,010
'03 (109)	107,517,310	13,344,890	33,892,999	4,104,169
'04 (96)	98,798,874	*1,736,723	28,552,275	*2,540,351
Jan. 1 to April 30—				
'98 (132)	248,904,241	$1,511,120	76,303,622	12,835,951
'99 (124)	258,242	10,903,885	78,078,154	687,760
'00 (120)	308,941,001	44,256,385	96,220,084	17,390,251
'01 (127)	372,454,171	55,895,104	120,750,879	16,428,519
'02 (117)	386,032,807	24,102,532	120,214,847	5,472,500
'03 (108)	405,133,107	47,134,336	119,980,963	3,312,027
'04 (95)	378,234,461	*2,662,856	97,939,318	*14,533,260

*Decrease

New York Curb Transactions.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Bay State Gas.....	210	8-16	⅝	3-16	⅜
Can ref.	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Cramps	80	20	20	20	20
Electric Boat....	300	33	34	33	33
Do pfd.....	100	67	67	67	67
Greene	1,500	14¾	15	14¾	15
Int. Met. Marine...	195	3¾	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Mackaye pfd.....	100	68	68	68	68
Marconi	3	36½	36½	36½	36½
Mont. & Boston...	400	15-32	15-32	7-16	7-16
N. Y. & Rich. Gas.	20	36½	36½	36½	36½
N. Y. Trans.....	10	4	4	4	4
S. Pac. rights, w. i.	1,263	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Do new pfd, w. i.	200	116	116	116	116
Seaboard Air Line	500	7	7¼	7	7¼
Do pfd.....	1,300	15	15	13½	14¼
Standard Oil.....	16	630	630	626½	627
BONDS.					
Bkln.U.G.deb 6s.$	5,000	184	184	184	184
Cuban 6s.....	8,000	95	95¼	95	95¼
*Jap. 6s, w. i.... £	200	94	94	94	94
Nassau Elec. 4s.	25,000	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
*NYC deb 4s, w. i.	50,000	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
*USR & L 5s, w. i.	5,000	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼

*And interest.

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can.....	4	4¼
Do pfd.....	37½	38½
British Columbia Copper.....	1½	1¾
Con. Ry., Light & Ref.....	⅞	1
Compressed Air.....	⅜	⅝
Electro Pneumatic.....	¼	⅜
Electric Vehicle.....	9	10
Do pfd.....	11	12
Havana Tobacco.....	55	60
Do pfd.....	85	90
Int. Merc. Marine pfd..	15¾	16¾
Manhattan Transit.....	1⅞	2¼
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans....	89	94
Northern Securities....	98¾	99
Otis Elevator.....	34	35
Do pfd.....	80	84
Pittsburg & Bessemer..	70	74
Do pfd.....	102	103
Royal Baking Powder pfd.	29	31
Tennessee Copper.....	13	14
St. Louis Transit.....	48	50
Union St. Ry., St. Louis, pfd....	2½	3
Writing Paper.....	10¾	11¼
Do pfd.....	84	86
Erie new bonds.....	132	135
Northern Pacific.....	165	174
Great Northern.....	125	30
Coupler.....	110	125
Do pfd.....	118½	119½
Interboro.....	44	46
Realty, w. i.....	81½	83
Do bonds.....		

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed dull and steady in Chicago yesterday at the following quotations:

SELLING.	
Cables	487¾
Checks, London	487⅝
Checks, Paris	516¾
Checks, Berlin	95 9-16
BUYING.	
60 days, London, bankers'.....	485¾
60 days, documentary.....	485⅛
3 days, Hamburg	95⅝
3 days, Antwerp	518¾
60 days, France	520⅝
60 days, Holland	39 15-16
3 days, Holland	40⅛

Walls to Go Unwashed.

The following affords an illustration of the increased cost of having things done:

"Two years ago," said a bank official yesterday, "I thought we would wash down the exterior of our building. The price for doing the work was between $400 and $500. It was not done, however, and last year when we asked for bids the price was $2,000 for the same work. The directors said no. I have just had bids for doing the work this year. The contractors now want $3,000. The increased price asked is due to the increased price of labor. The building will go unwashed."

General Financial News.

The Terminal Railroad association of St. Louis has applied to the New York stock exchange to list $18,000 general mortgage refunding 4 per cent sinking fund bonds of 1953.

Since last Friday the New York subtreasury has lost $16,000 to the banks. The subtreasury was a debtor at the clearing house yesterday morning to the extent of $452,982.

According to a director of the Missouri Pacific the gross earnings of the system for the first two weeks in June show an increase of $228,000, compared with the corresponding month last year. The April statement, he says, reflected abnormally bad conditions, which have passed away.

The fact that there were no trades in United States Realty shares yesterday was taken as an indication that the insiders were not desirous of parting with stocks, otherwise the statement of earnings might have been utilized on making the market on which to sell.

Posted for Cancellation.

The Chicago stock exchange membership of A. W. Straus has been posted for transfer to the exchange for cancellation.

Chicago Stocks.

Metropolitan "L" preferred sold off on small trading on the local exchange yesterday. Traffic is not so good this month as one year ago because of the difference in baseball schedules.

If betting be prohibited at Washington park and the attendance thereby decreased it is probable the South Side Elevated for the month will reflect the decrease.

Business in the American Can company is much better than this time last year. The sales are at least four weeks ahead of those of 1903.

The American Radiator people report a better year thus far than in 1903 The price of materials is lower.

Business in the general list was dull In the bond department there was a sale of $10,000 People's Gas Light and Coke company consolidated 6s

DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

CORBLAIN—Florence A. Coghlan. In loving memory of her death two years ago today.

[illegible] Mueller, Mark Lloyd.
[illegible] Netcher, Charles.
[illegible] O'Connell, Mary.
[illegible] Potter, Ellen Owen.
[illegible] Schock, Frederick F.
[illegible] Scripps, William H.
[illegible] Shanahan, Peter.
[illegible] Springer, Wellin.
[illegible] Stevensen, Anna.
[illegible] Sturm, Carrie.
[illegible] Valentine, P. Lillie.
[illegible] Werner, Kate.
[illegible] Wilson, Frances Huntington.
[illegible] Wood, Alice May.

[illegible]—Mary T., wife of Nicasius, June 21, at Arlington cemetery Thursday, June 23, from 1300 Sacramento-av.

[illegible]—Cecilia, wife of Patrick. Funeral from 1406 Aberdeen-st., Thursday, at 9 a. m., to St. [illegible]'s church, 67th-st. and Center-av., by carriages to Mount Olivet.

[illegible]—On June 20, Charlotte Capron, aged 63. Funeral June 22, 11:30 a. m., from Home for Incurables, Ellis-av. and 55th-st.

[illegible]—John, son of Rose and the late Phillip, Thursday at 9 a. m., from 2918 Quinn-st. Bridget's church, thence by carriages.

[illegible]—Charlotte. Funeral Wednesday, 10:30 from Home for Incurables, Ellis-av. and 55th-st.

[illegible]—June 21, 1904, at 5312 Armour-av., Duffe [nee Barnacle], beloved wife of Duffe and sister of Patrick Barnacle, of Cong, Co. Mayo, Ireland. Notice of funeral Friday, at 9 a. m., to St. Anne's church, high mass will be celebrated, and thence to Mount Olivet.

[illegible]—Ida, wife of Thomas. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., from 1425 Clybourn-av. Interment Montrose cemetery. Peoria, Pekin, and [illegible] papers please copy.

[illegible]—June 21, William D. Curly, son of John Curly. Funeral Wednesday, June 22, at 9 a. m., from residence, 848 Walnut-st., to Our Lady [illegible] church, thence by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

[illegible]—Elizabeth, at 209 S. Sangamon-st., wife of Ole. Funeral Thursday, at 9:30 a. m., from St. Patrick's church. Interment at Mount Olivet.

[illegible]—June 21, 1904, at 635 West 45th-st., Patrick, beloved son of Hannah, nee Lucy, and the late Daniel Danivan, brother of Margaret, Agnes, and Michael. Member of local 196 Team Handlers. Aged 23 years 8 months. Funeral Friday at 8 a. m. to St. Gabriel's church, where high mass will be celebrated, by carriages to Mount Olivet.

[illegible]—Jane Eliza June 19, 1904, widow of the late Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., of acute [illegible] at the 86th year. Services this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. E. Crane Wilson, 4613 Drexel-blvd. Funeral at late residence, Wednesday morning, at 8:30 a. m. to St. Gabriel's church. Interment at Rosehill.

[illegible]—Alfred, in his 20th year, beloved son of Cordelia Hudlow. Funeral from late residence, 3606 Evans-av., to Christ church, cor. 65th-st. and Stewart-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oak woods.

[illegible]—Mrs. Mamie, daughter of Catharine and the late John Evans. Funeral June 22, 12:30 p. m., from St. Oakley-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

[illegible]—Ellen Owen, wife of Orrin W. Potter, [illegible] rest Sunday, June 19, 1904, at Lake [illegible]. Funeral services and burial at [illegible] cemetery Wednesday, June 22 at 10:30 [illegible]. Strictly private. Friends kindly omit flowers.

[illegible]—Frederick F., son of Frederick R., and [illegible] block, aged 10 years and 6 months. Funeral [illegible] Thursday, from his late home, 5803 [illegible] Ave. Austin, to St. Catherine's church. [illegible] at West Home.

[illegible]—William H. Scripps, at Astoria, June [illegible].

[illegible]—June 21, at 1128 W. 48th-st., [illegible] of the late Ellen.

[illegible]—Wellin, June 19, husband of the late [illegible]. Funeral from 4746 Rockwell-st., [illegible] o'clock. Waldheim cemetery.

[illegible]—Anna, wife of Louis. Monday, June [illegible], Thursday, 908 Hollywood-av.

[illegible]—Monday, 2 a. m., at Glenlord, [illegible] Chicago. Wednesday, at 2 p. m., [illegible] Crossing to Oakwoods.

[illegible]—P. Lillie, wife of Wm. R., June [illegible] Sunday, June 19, Grandland, Nev [illegible] Cincinnati, and Boston papers please copy.

[illegible]—Kate, wife of Henry J., daughter of [illegible] Jenen, sister of Mrs. A. A. Biggers, [illegible] Wagner, and Henry Gallagher. Funeral [illegible] funeral from late residence, 5721 Emerald-[illegible] St. Martin's church, thence to St. Boniface.

[illegible]—Frances Huntington Wilson, wife of [illegible] Maire Wilson, and mother of Hunting-[illegible]on, on Tuesday, June 21, 1904, at her residence, 135 Lincoln Park-blvd. Funeral services at St. James' church, on Friday, June 24, at 2 p. m. Interment at Graceland. New York papers please copy.

[illegible]—Alice May, daughter of Maj. Robert [illegible] Wood and sister of Miner R. Wood, at her [illegible], 5434 Kimbark-av., Tuesday, June 21, [illegible] in Joliet Thursday, June 23. Friends kindly [illegible] flowers.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department yesterday:

[illegible], Robert, 32; 406 W. 61st-st., June 19.
[illegible], Fred, 2 days; 3800 Auburn-av., June 18.
[illegible], William, 14; 431 Irving-av., June 18.
[illegible], William, 67; 642 40th-ct., June 18.
[illegible], John, 50; 903 W. Harrison-st., June 18.
[illegible], Antonio, 19 Shinotbar-st., June 20.
[illegible], Louisa, 64; 276 N. Ashland-av., June 19.
[illegible], Patrick, 51; 734 Dexter-av., June 18.
[illegible], John, 35; 5710 Union-av., June 17.
[illegible], John, 19; 607 W. 43d-st., June 18.
[illegible], William, 1 month; 463 N. Clark-st.
[illegible], Maria, 11 months; 2464 119th-st.
[illegible], William, 52; 1145 Milwaukee-av.
[illegible], Frank, 31; 3622 Dearborn-st., June 18.
[illegible] Adam, 69; 766 Superior-st., June 18.
[illegible], Alice, 42; 3612 Washtenaw-av., June 19.
[illegible], Clara, 2; 236 Southport-av., June 20.
[illegible], John, 30; 5308 Lake-av., June 10.
[illegible], Mary, 5 days; 4837 Laflin-st., June 18.
[illegible], Herbert, 3; 513 W. Superior-st., June 18.
[illegible], Josefa, 54; 141 De Koven-st., June 19.
[illegible], Grace, 2; 357 Artesian-av., June 19.
[illegible] James, 41; 221 Johnson-st., June 20.
[illegible], Alfred, 1; 1071 Madison-st., June 19.
[illegible], Frances, 1; 1079 Grand-av., June 18.
[illegible], Thomas, 32; 7012 Stony Island-av., June 19.
[illegible], Anna, 3 days; 117 Lytle-st., June 19.
[illegible], Mary, 3 days; 904 Diversey-pl., June 20.
[illegible], Elizabeth, 54; 1525 N. Rockwell-st., 18.
[illegible], Albert, 30; 140 W. 20th-st., June 18.
[illegible], William, 58; 810 W. 45th-pl., June 19.
[illegible], Anton, 7 days; 920 Harding-av., 20.
[illegible], Charles, 52; 4427 Drexel-blvd., June 20.
[illegible], Anna, 3 months; 3543 Ridge-av., June 18.
[illegible], Margaret, 70; 627 W. 47th-st., June 18.
[illegible], Mary, 40; 372 W. Ohio-st., June 19.
[illegible], Joseph, 12 days; 856 33d-st., June 20.
[illegible], George, 69; 7139 Perry-av., June 19.
[illegible], Andrew, 44; 514 Fairfield-av., June 20.
[illegible], Bailey, 44; 514 W. Adams-st., June 18.
[illegible], Florence, 1; 7002 S. Chicago-av., June 20.
[illegible], Frank, 55; 1700 Fulton-st., June 19.
[illegible], Julius, 36; Cook county insane asylum, 17.
[illegible], William, 37; 4746 Rockwell-st., June 19.
[illegible], Frank, 35; 4001 Indiana-av., June 20.
[illegible], Charles, 34; 750 W. 43d-st., June 7.
[illegible], Theodore, 19 days; 44 Fry-st., June 20.
[illegible], Alice, 43; 1425 Congress-st., June 20.
[illegible], John, 62; 5246 Dearborn-st., June 18.
[illegible], Anna, 55; 3706 N. Lincoln-st., June 19.
[illegible], Lillie, 1; 1063 W. Polk-st., June 19.
[illegible], John, 52; 159 Augusta-st., June 19.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW — USABLE CHICAGO AVE. — USABLE 14TH ST. — USABLE HYDE PARK

[illegible] Park, no sample; all others, unable.

[illegible] View tunnel supplies territory north of [illegible] avenue except Norwood Park and Rogers [illegible].

[illegible] Harrison tunnel supplies territory [illegible] Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, [illegible] of Western avenue.

[illegible] Avenue tunnel supplies territory south [illegible] Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, east [illegible] Western avenue, except the area east of Canal [illegible].

[illegible] mile tunnel supplies area south of the [illegible] river, east of Canal street, and north of [illegible] seventh street.

[illegible] Park tunnel supplies territory south of [illegible] seventh street.

The boundaries of these areas fluctuate a few [illegible] according to the varying pressure [illegible] the pumping stations.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, [illegible] Indies, Roumania, Belgium, Cape [illegible], and Lourenzo Marques, 5 p. m.

[illegible], 7:30 p. m.

[illegible] Alaska, Hawaii, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest [illegible], 9 p. m.

[illegible], Denmark, France, Germany, Great [illegible], Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and [illegible] via S. S. St. Louis, Thursday, June 23, [illegible].

[illegible] for Jamaica, West Indies, 12 p. m.

[illegible] Costa Rica, 5 p. m.

[illegible] Islands and Hayti, and for Santa [illegible] and other places in Magdalena departments, [illegible], 5 p. m.

[illegible] for the Bahama islands, 12 p.m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

MONUMENTS.

[illegible] & BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, [illegible] makers of monuments and mausoleums.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 21.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois—Fair Wednesday, cooler in extreme northeast portion, Thursday fair, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday fair, fresh west winds becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday, cooler in southeast portion, Thursday fair, fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers in the east portion, Thursday fair, warmer in the west portion, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, variable winds.

Missouri and Iowa—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, warmer Wednesday, showers and cooler at night or Thursday.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer Wednesday, showers and cooler at night or Thursday in the northwest portion, fair in south and east.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday, warmer in west portion, Thursday fair, warmer in east portion, light to fresh north winds becoming variable.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday warmer in west and south portions, Thursday showers with cooler in west and south portion, fresh northeast to southeast winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 21, 8 p. m.	Thermometer:	Max. temp.	Direction of wind:	Precipitation in 24 hours:	State of weather:
Abilene	82	88	S.E.	.18	Clear
Albany	80	86	N.	.01	Fair
Alpena	62	74	[illegible]	.14	Fair
Atlanta	70	86	N.	.46	Rain
Amarillo	76	84	E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Battleford	78	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Bismarck	72	72	S.E.	[illegible]	Clear
Buffalo	66	70	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Boston	78	84	S.W.	.12	Clear
Cairo	76	82	N.W.	.01	Rain
Calgary	62	72	N.W.	[illegible]	Fair
Charlotte	78	90	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Cheyenne	68	84	S.W.	.80	Fair
Chicago	74	76	N.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	78	82	W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Cleveland	72	78	W.	Tr.	Fair
Concordia	76	78	W.	.28	Clear
Davenport	72	76	W.	Tr.	Clear
Denver	68	88	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Des Moines	74	76	[illegible]	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	72	82	N.W.	.10	Clear
Dodge	78	84	S.E.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Dubuque	72	74	W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Duluth	52	62	N.E.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
El Paso	94	98	S.W.	[illegible]	Clear
Edmonton	62	66	W.	.24	Cl'dy
Escanaba	56	68	W.	Tr.	Clear
Galveston	78	80	S.	.96	Cl'dy
Grand Rapids	74	74	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Green Bay	64	74	N.E.	.06	Rain
Havre	86	90	S.W.	[illegible]	Clear
Helena	80	84	W.	[illegible]	Clear
Huron	70	84	W.	[illegible]	Clear
Indianapolis	74	80	S.W.	.10	Cl'dy
Jacksonville	84	90	S.	Tr.	Clear
Kansas City	76	76	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	82	84	S.E.	[illegible]	Clear
Little Rock	70	84	S.E.	.06	Rain
Los Angeles	66	68	W.	[illegible]	Clear
Marquette	52	68	N.W.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Memphis	72	84	S.W.	.72	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	84	84	S.	[illegible]	Clear
Milwaukee	66	76	N.W.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	64	68	S.	[illegible]	Fair
Montgomery	88	94	N.W.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Montreal	74	84	N.W.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Moorhead	58	58	N.E.	.04	Cl'dy
Nashville	76	88	S.W.	.02	Rain
New Orleans	82	90	[illegible]	.02	Fair
New York City	74	84	W.	.14	Cl'dy
Norfolk	82	88	W.	.06	Cl'dy
North Platte	72	84	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Oklahoma	86	88	S.E.	.18	Cl'dy
Omaha	76	76	N.E.	[illegible]	Fair
Oswego	68	80	S.	.18	Clear
Palestine	76	80	S.	1.48	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	74	84	S.W.	.26	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	74	86	W.	.22	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	64	82	N.	.20	Rain
Pueblo	56	82	N.	1.06	Cl'dy
Qu'Appelle	74	74	S.	[illegible]	Clear
Rapid City	78	80	S.E.	[illegible]	Clear
San Francisco	56	56	S.W.	[illegible]	Fair
St. Louis	76	78	S.W.	.20	Clear
St. Paul	66	70	N.W.	[illegible]	Fair
Salt Lake City	78	84	S.E.	.02	Cl'dy
San Antonio	76	86	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Ste. Marie	56	62	N.	.01	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	72	78	N.W.	.32	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	76	86	W.	[illegible]	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	78	86	N.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Washington	74	84	S.	.10	Cl'dy
White River	58	84	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Wichita	80	84	E.	[illegible]	Clear
Williston	78	78	S.E.	[illegible]	Clear
Winnipeg	64	68	S.	[illegible]	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison-st., was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 76; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 78; 5 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.37.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
Morris Lipsitz, Rosie Bernstein	27—20
Bayard Stevenson, Isabel Bowker	28—24
Herman J. Witte, Regina E. Bogner	41—28
Biagio Marino, Rosie Calato	21—18
Harry Berman, Tillie Shapiro	27—20
Daniel Pearson True, Daisy Virginia Wilson	24—23
Julius Strumiel, Franciszka Pelczak	25—18
John A. Birkl, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hattie Linkman, same	28—24
John A. West, Mayme Brayshaw	25—19
Charles E. Kinne, Fleta I. Chandler	21—19
James M. Bryant, Anna Wold	33—19
Joshua Shiltreck, Hannah Goldstein	25—19
William Frank Elliott, Alice Bourin	29—21
Albert Carlson, Anna Larson	26—21
Peter John Rotz, Adena Carlson	21—21
Janos Ciscon, Weronika Vour	25—20
Harry L. Butler, Eva Fuehser	30—25
Charles S. Rowe, Joliet, Ill.; Margaret Powers, same	25—21
Christian Magerle, Julia Hozan	47—43
Henry Ruszielska, Prockerknott, Minn.; Julia Obnezorg	27—26
George Stillman Browning, Alma, Mich.; Margaret Myrtle Goodrich	20—22
R. Charles Rada, Helen Nivotny	26—22
Charles S. Cook, Margaret B. La May	33—31
William Stelloff, Augusta Krause	24—24
Adolph Hermonwicz, Karolina Jezucki	38—28
James L. Gaston, Charlotte Runnion	26—20
William L. Tallon, Mary B. Daly	27—22
Louis Stegmiller, Mamie Rogers	22—20
John D. Donohue, Mary L. Lynch	25—18
John E. Ketemeyer, Cincinati, O.; Cecilie Katzenstein, same	23—28
Charles Doubek, Annie Mottel	27—30
Victor T. Malmgren, Julia Alvida Carlson	33—30
John M. Weber, Louise M. Steffens	30—30
Joseph Grohe, Gertrude Luckgen	21—20
Harry Thomas Jr., Mary K. Frasch	27—19
Edmond Glover Osborne, Myrtle Griffith Smith	22—19
William B. Johnson, Madison, Wis.; Rose B. Heffner, same	27—27
John Leska Jr., Anna Brejcha	21—21
Albert J. Kaltschuck, Charlotte Winter	26—22
Thomas Doherty, Annie Lyman	24—24
John F. Keller, Christine Hartman	24—24
Harry Wilkus, Rose Gittleman	20—21
Jan Kuo, Waleria Rohinek	23—18
Swante William Ohlson, Augusta M. Pehlson	21—18
Michael Long, Nora Shanahan	29—20
George Drake, Florence Westphal	28—30
Abe Bass, Dora Edelberg	27—23
Joseph Haberzeil, Crown Point, Ind.; Rosa Huppenthal, same	26—23
Robert G. Carls, Beartown, Ill.; Marie L. Allen, same	26—21
George Boehm, Bertha Hardow	26—21
Hugo Pelzin, Minnie Boehr	23—21
Emil Walter Johnson, Edna Letida Mercil	27—22
James Poorley, Annie Rehm	25—24
Charles H. Hall Jr., Bertha H. Hummer	25—21
Colin Gearing Wolbanks, Eva Mae Berry	31—18
Frank Higgins Johnson, Helen Lyons	22—18
Michael Schaack, Annie Tuton	37—30
Harry Brust, Bessie Sneletsky	21—20
Benjamin Levie, Alma Weil	24—23
Max Rubin, Lena Berlin	24—22
Paul A. Dratz, Harvey, Ill.; Cora Mae Lenox	27—23
Gustaf A. Hoegren, Hannah Olivia Anderson	28—24
William R. Moulds, Blanche Patterson	24—22
George Lewis Watson Jr., Margaret E. Patterson	26—24
James V. Gibbons, Katherine Geiser	26—23
Walter J. Grutschow, Catherine Annie Johanns	20—21
Samuel Finn, Ellen Dunn	30—21
Ernst Ehart, Anna Baumer	31—28
Michael Bielow, Katarzyna Mikus	24—21
George S. Shea, Belle Bauden, Toronto, Ont.	25—23
Nicholas Roemus, Katarzyna Phorschata	26—18
Martin W. Grosse, Harlem, Ill.; Ottillie Mueller, Oak Park, Ill.	29—22
Arthur L. Carlson, Emily E. Sundell	25—22
Andrew C. Powers, Rose E. McGinnis	25—22
Harry L. Roy Harper, Jane Harbison	35—25
Max Hagedorn, Anna Johnson	23—19
Louis H. Winge, Grace M. Montgomery	24—19
William T. Hogan, Mary E. Braun	35—26
John L. Beer, Blue Island, Ill.; Minnie Grosse, same	25—21
Herbert Belford, Flora M. Leaverton	25—21
Alex. Omaschik, Zuzanna Dirbasz	26—22
August E. Nero, Clara Josephine Nelson	35—28
Michael O'Donnell, Mary Berry	38—25
Harry E. Pashley, Josephine Nusbaum	27—21
Ned R. Wilson, Margaret Ziegler	24—19
Walter Bergmann, Helen Jerusal	25—20
James Buckley, Mayme Pirtle	23—19
Lyle Marion Stafford, Mary Kingsley Dempster	23—23
William Dewar, Julia McCarthy	26—22
Oscar Olson, Laura A. E. Klingspar	26—26
John J. Malone, Maud N. Baker	36—30
Edward L. Griebel, Despiaines, Ill.; Anna A. Mueller, same	23—20
Edward H. Heldorn, Ellen H. Hogstrom	26—22
Edmund C. Garritz, Mary E. Degnan	26—22
William E. Heaver, Mary Rodger	24—22
Patrick McCarthy, Mary Kelaher	23—23
Oskar Hegel, Sora Medwed	27—18
Samuel Hartmann, Jessie May Adams	33—23
Clinton Lawson, Christian Mehlie	21—20
Walter John Scott, Margaret K. Dunn	26—21
Elmer Hill, Harvey, Ill.; Anna Austin, same	21—17
Frank D. Corcoran, Ella Bradford	23—21
William J. Gallowar, Margaret Cameron	35—29
Gust Van De Castello, Ada Abt	28—22
James Dwyer, Margaret Calahan	21—18
John Grant, Mary A. Hickey	33—29
Frederick A. Amborn, Fort Madison, Ia.; Alta M. Ferrell	28—24
Andrew Daly, Kate Daly	27—27
Edward P. Campbell, Anne Kenny	32—30
George W. Noble Jr., Vivian Hennigar	21—21
Joseph Dore, Mary Thorne	24—20
Johan Zawadski, Mary Karasek	39—38
Peter Smith, New York City; Blanche Archer	28—26
John Peterson, Myrtle Haehnel, Montague, Mich	27—23
Nicholas Arl, Bertha R. Louistin	27—26
George J. Harris, Nettie Fletcher	22—22
Thomas Leonard Gatke, Mary Campbell Thompson	24—26
Walter B. Lonkyer, El Paso, Tex.; Anna W. Baylis, New York City	40—31
Charley Most, Fronica Ingiert	30—26
Joseph Callahan, Helen Regan	24—20
Karl Phipman, Nennah Wis.; Mary Esh	21—21
James F. Smith, Sunola Ward	23—21
Jacob Workman, Grace Zwart	22—23
Jacob Hudzik, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Bronia Zielka, same	28—20
Edward L. Dolan, Anna McGrau	32—28

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854—C. H. JORDAN & CO., 14 and 16 East Madison-st., Chicago. 135 East 53d-st., Hyde Park. 1408 N. Clark-st., near Diversey-blvd. 615 Davis-st., Evanston.

PROF. A. B. PERRIGO, UNDERTAKER. 2973 State-st., of the late firm of J. Whittier Buffum and A. B. Perrigo. Private ambulances. Telephone Douglas 474.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM (20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan), undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POOLE & WAITE, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-av. don't say much, we just do business; 5 stores

SHOWERS' . . . . .

NO MONEY DOWN

CREDIT SYSTEM

BUYS STYLISH APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, and handsome furniture, rugs, carpets, etc., sold on convenient terms of credit and at prices no higher than are charged at the cash stores. We ask for NO MONEY DOWN —not a cent in advance. Call, investigate. Established since 1856.

E. SHOWERS & CO.,
2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

PENSIONS.

SPANISH, PHILIPPINE AND 1861-1865 WAR claims, advice free. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 103 Randolph-st. Est. 1864. Main office Washington. Phone Franklin 481.

28,287—28,287

28,287 answers to want advertisements printed this week have been received at The Tribune office up to date. This includes only such wants as were inserted under "blind addresses," or less than 26 per cent of the total number of wants printed.

Says the Mail Order Journal:

"We have the assurance of an advertising agent, who has for years placed more classified advertising than probably all other advertising agencies in the United States combined, that there is no other paper in the United States which brings such uniformly splendid returns as The Tribune does. . . . Not a day passes but finds this peerless morning paper intrenching itself more firmly in its commanding position."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that warehouse receipt No. 15,065, issued by the Sour Mash Distilling Co. of Owensboro, Ky., covering one barrel of Kentucky Cyclone whisky, serial 116,449, has been lost or stolen. If the above named warehouse receipt is now held by any one said possession is without right, and all persons are hereby warned against trading for or purchasing it, as delivery of the whisky has been stopped.
The Woodford Distilling Co.

LOST—DIAMOND STICK PIN, LOVERS' KNOT, on North Side, Riensi garden, between there and Superior-st. Saturday. Reward. Address S 516, Tribune office.

LOST—BLACK COCKER SPANIEL; ANSWERS to name Peat. Return to 3060 Lake Park-av and receive liberal reward.

STOLEN BICYCLE AT OAK PARK POLICE station captured June 10. Owner call.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SOCIAL CLUB ON MICHIGAN-AV. (dancing, cards, etc.), invites ladies and gentlemen to join. Address 1214, 79 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—J. L. M.: WITCHAMS OGLER haft amove latinity exhilarate stimulator brutal tenter. A. E.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN WHO want to earn $20 to $50 per week, should write or call for full particulars concerning the new profession of advertisement writing. Taught thoroughly and quickly by mail. WELLS & CORBIN, Philadelphia. Chicago office, 607 Ellsworth Building.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 322. FREDERICK F. ECK CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 24 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4223 Harrison.

PERSONAL—STUBBORN AILMENTS, IRREGularities, and ladies' diseases; cure guaranteed; agreeable treatment; office and home treatment equally effectual. Dr. Trudel, 167 Dearborn, R. 805.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis. N. K. ERICSON, 30 State-st., Douglas 5095.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—CHIROPODIST; CORNS, 25c EA.; ingrown nails and bad cases a specialty. Evenings. 169 W. Kinzie-st. Phone Main 2090.

PERSONAL—WRINKLES AND DISCOLORAtions removed from one side of face free of charge. DR. TOMPKINS. 102 Auditorium Bldg.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM—LEARN IT AT THE De Laurence Hypnotism. Send for free literature. 1838 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—FREE SAMPLE OF FAMOUS AMEZ-CE; great guaranteed cure for eczema. Address J 188, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — MISS M. DEXTER, CHIROPody, facial, scalp treatment. 168 State-st. R. 70.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE DRIVING EFFECTS of one of the most elegantly equipped private stables in Chicago, consisting of a young trotting mare, has no public record, but will guarantee her to trot in 2:20; also has a handsome, well broken family or road mare, safe for ladies; carriages consist of light, extension cut under surrey, Stiff trap (seats 4), fine spring buggy, fine bus, all rubber tire, and practically new set single surrey and road harnesses, saddles, robes, etc.; will sell separate at best offer. Property can be seen at owner's residence, 308 Ashland-blvd.

THE ENTIRE DRIVING EFFECTS OF EBENIZA Fullerton will be sold regardless of cost, consisting of very fast young mare, Dottie; also 1,100 pound seal brown surrey mare; also a desirable mare, suitable for runabout or general purpose; extension top carriage, good as new; Stiff trap, runabout, full spring top buggy, all rubber tired and practically new; several sets of harness; sleighs, blankets, etc. All to be sold at once, and will be sold by June 30 will be sold at public auction. Particulars inquire of COACHMAN BERTEAU, at private stables, 646 Oakwood-blvd.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION SADDLE AND harness horse, 5 years old, gentle, for lady to ride or drive, city broke, dark brown, 15¼ hands high, weight 1,000 pounds, fine style. Apply F. HICKS, Mgr., Saratoga Hotel.

FOR SALE—WILKES COMBINATION BLACK saddle horse, all gaits; square; very fast trot in harness; very stylish; will trade for automobile or sell for cash. 1158 Monadnock Bldg. Central 3690.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS STANHOPE, MADE by Columbus Buggy Co., as good as new. Apply P. HICKS, Mgr., Saratoga Hotel.

FOR SALE—1 ROAN HORSE, ABOUT 1,100 lbs., also stanhope, at Union Club Livery, 335 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CANOPY TOP RUBBER TIRE phaeton, one Victoria top and open wagon and buggy. 3541 State-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT KIMBALL STANHOPE; cost $300; will sell half price. Address S 343, Tribune office.

ONLY $60 FOR A LEATHER TOP KIMBALL buggy. 4521 Calumet-av., 2d flat, south.

FINE CHESTNUT COB; WALK, TROT, AND canter; and runabout horse. 3414 Wabash-av.

ONLY $60 FOR A LEATHER TOP KIMBALL buggy. 4521 Calumet-av., 2d flat, south.

FOR SALE — TOP BUGGY, CHEAP, END spring, good as new. 120 E. 25th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

OUR EVENING SCHOOL
CONTINUES ALL SUMMER.
GRAHAM, PITMAN, MENSON SYSTEMS.
BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP
642 POSITIONS SINCE JANUARY 1.
HARMON COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND,
Schiller Bldg., 109 Randolph-st.
Beginning advanced and speed classes.
Day and evening Situations for all.

SUMMER TERM JULY 5—HOFFMANN'S Business, Shorthand, and English. The new, up-to-date West Side school is the most wide-awake and best business college in Chicago. Popular rates now. Call or write. 2109 Monroe. 571 W. Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

BARBER TRADE TAUGHT QUICKLY BY OUR method of free work and careful instructions; we give tools, aprons, diplomas, and assist to positions. Call or write. Moler Barber Colleges, 455 Wabash-av.

WE TEACH YOU TO PASS CIVIL SERVICE teachers', and other examinations. Send for circular. The Balfour Johnstone School, 1017 Schiller Building.

TELEGRAPHY—MAKE WAGES WHILE YOU learn on our lines, day and eve.; pay $50 to $100 mo. D. E. Tel. Co., 88 and 90 La Salle-st. Room 32

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY EXPERT REPORTers. WALTON, JAMES & FORD, 79 Clark-st., opposite Courthouse.

SHORTHAND, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, BUSIness course. Gregg School, 151 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, AND PREPARATORY courses. Athenæum, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ATWOOD Bldg. Select shorthand school for select students.

FREE TUITION. SHORTHAND, WHILE LEARNing. Write or call Miles col., Lakeside Bldg.

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL service examinations. 40 Randolph-st., Rm. 403.

LEARN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING AT McDowell's School, 78 State-st., opp. Field's.

BOOKKEEPING IN 30 DAYS. CHICAGO School of Bookkeeping, 801 Monadnock Bldg.

SINGING, DANCING, CHORUS WORK, ETC. 127 La Salle-st., near Madison. Miss Frances Lee.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH WANTED. A. J. DOWD, 578 E. 55th-st.

MUSICAL.

ACQUAINTANCE OF YOUNG LADY PIANIST by young man violinist from New York. Address S 490, Tribune office.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, TWO STEP, REVERSE GUARANTEED, 8 STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS, $2; stage dancing, cake walk, $2; clog, BUCK, skirt, etc. Miss Frances Lee. PROF. RIDGE, 127 La Salle-st., near Madison. Call for circulars.

WALTZ, TWO STEP TAUGHT. PROF. ROACH. Private lessons given on the latest stage dancing. ROACH. 142 W. MADISON-ST. ROACH.

CREDIT STORES.

SHOWERS' . . . . .

NO MONEY DOWN

CREDIT SYSTEM

BUYS STYLISH APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, and handsome furniture, rugs, carpets, etc., sold on convenient terms of credit and at prices no higher than are charged at the cash stores. We ask for NO MONEY DOWN —not a cent in advance. Call, investigate. Established since 1856.

E.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WE ARE THE MARSHALL FIELD & CO. in our line; you can depend upon us as being exactly what we purport to be—an intelligent, hardworking, honorable employment agency—anxious to help the unemployed to good position, and anxious to make money ourselves by doing so. We realized long ago that our NO JOB NO PAY plan was the proper one to build up a big business, and we have adhered strictly to it. MORRELL AGENCY, BANK FLOOR. 48 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; FIRST CLASS only need apply. Great Northern Molding Co., Sangamon-st. and 14th-pl.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY, GROcery and market. GILMORE & KNODELL, 25 E. 43d-st.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD, WHO IS A FAIR STEnographer; $12. 904, 108 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; WILL PAY $50 a month to begin. Address C A 296, Tribune.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER — TO TAKE full charge d.-e. books; must be good penman; salary to begin, $12. B S 253, Tribune office.

GRADUATE—TO LEARN OFFICE WORK; $5 weekly to start. 94 Dearborn-st., 3d floor.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—LADIES: FOR MOORE'S NEVer Rust, means death to hooks and eyes. MOORE, 720, 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPETENT SALESLADY—GOOD AD dress; experience not necessary; short hours; good for accurate work. Address, own handwriting, P 423, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—IN OUR WOMAN'S DEPARTment. We offer very attractive inducements for the whole or a part of your time. There are lots of women in Chicago making over $3,000 per year selling life insurance. Call any day. Illinois Life Insurance Co., 120-124 La Salle-st.

SALESLADIES—23, EXPERIENCED. APPLY 8:30 a. m., 6th floor. Superintendent, THE FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED CITY, FOR charity work; salary $10. 93 Dearborn-av.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED, TO SELL hand painted china on commission. Address N 812, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—LADIES, GENTLEMEN; EARnest, faithful workers; no idlers; steady employment; good pay; nice work. P 278, Tribune office.

TRAVELERS—WOMEN AND MEN TO TRAVEL and employ lady agents; best line; best terms ever offered. Taxis Toilet Goods Co., Chicago.

WOMAN—OVER 25, OF PLEASING ADDRESS, to travel; must furnish good references and be willing to work hard. Address S 531, Tribune office.

WOMEN CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF THE best paying propositions in existence. Write at once for information. ROCHESTER SURGICAL APPLIANCE CO., 17 Elm-st., Rochester, N. Y.

WOMEN SOLICITORS—HIGH CLASS PROPOSItion; easy seller; high commission; guaranty to right parties. Address L 456, Tribune office.

Domestics.

AMERICAN WOMAN—COMPETENT AND EDUcated; must like children, good cook and laundress, to go north for summer with lady and four children; no other help; some all summer; good references required. 7107 Eggleston-av.

CHAMBERMAID—NO OBJECTION TO COLored. Call at once, 1806 Wabash-av.

COOK—FIRST CLASS AND TO DO LAUNDRY work; Swedish or Norwegian preferred; wages $6; splendid place for the right party; must be neat, willing, and capable, and have good references. Call 2213 Prairie-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD. APPLY with references, on Thursday, at 4730 Kimbark-av.

COOK—TO GO TO SUMMER HOME IN WISCONsin at once; good wages; private family. Apply 3624 Buchanan-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, private family; excellent home; $6 per week; for two adults. Call at once. R. 201, 206 S. Canal-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small American family. Apply at 4327 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 3301 Sawyer-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 3561 Iris-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; GOOD COOK; SMALL family. 4542 Indiana-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 7211 Yale-av.

NEAT MIDDLE AGED WOMAN—FOR CHAMber work. 520 Wabash-av.

PANTRY GIRL—UNION STATION RESTAUrant.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT, AT ONCE. 4624 Greenwood-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS, ON men's coats; must be experienced. Apply J. W. CUNN & CO., 256 E. Madison-st., 3d floor.

GIRL—TO OPERATE SINGER BUTTONHOLE machine. FOSTER, 174 E. Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS AND GIRLS to work on Singers. KITTLEMAN & LITTLE CO., Corner Market and Washington-sts.

Nurses.

CHILD NURSE—WITH SOME HOSPITAL EXperience, to go to Lake Geneva, Wis., Wednesday, 12 to 2. Room 1003, 92 State-st.

INFANT'S NURSE — EXPERIENCED, FOR Lake Geneva; references required. Call Thursday, between 10 and 4, 27 Banks-st., corner Astor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED; OLIVER salary wanted. Sterling Remedy Company, Attica, Ind.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED. COMPEtent to take any line of dictation accurately; references. Address S 510, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—EXPERIENCED LADIES; SALary, commission; to introduce the famous "almond, albadien"; bring references; on investment. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

DEMONSTRATORS—FOUR; GOOD MONEY; $4 to $5 a day easy; experienced; references. Apply 8 to 10. GIBSON'S, 92 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—TWO BRIGHT GIRLS FOR CHECKING and addressing; must be industrious and good figures. Apply The McCall Co., 186 5th-av.

GIRLS—THREE, ABOUT 16, FOR STOCKROOM. Apply at once. The McCall Co., 186 5th-av.

LADY—TO DEMONSTRATE ON THE ROAD; experience unnecessary; permanent position; good salary and expenses. Address S 291, Tribune.

LADY DEMONSTRATOR—LATEST HOME AND lace specialties. 221 Roanoke Bldg.

LADY—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, FOR GENteel outside employment. Address S 539, Tribune.

YOUNG WOMAN—FOR CLOAK EXAMINER in large house; permanent position and good opportunities for advancement; must be thoroughly experienced in examining ladies' cloaks, jackets, and suits, and preferably in the popular price line; state age, experience and where last employed. Address B S 296, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WE DESERVE YOUR FULLEST confidence, both as to our ability to find you suitable employment, and our treatment of you, whether we do or do not assist you. In regard to finding you employment, if you are of reasonable intelligence and really want employment, you can be sure to have something for you. We are almost easy way for you to test us, and that is to come in and tell us about yourself. NO JOB NO PAY. 346 Clark. Morrell Agency.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, RAPID, and accurate; must have exercise, ability and liberal salary. HOLLOWAY, 12th and Johnson, West Side.

LADIES, FOR A GOOD POSITION, TRY US. Illinois Clerical Exchange, 203, 204 Fifth-av.

COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, GENERAL HOUSEwork, nurses. Jobs free. 3519 Rhodes-av.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY TAUGHT. Our cut to order coat, suit, shirt waist, and skirt patterns will make your dressmaking easy. New ideas. Field's 2. McDowell School, 78 State-st., Room 1.

MADAM HUNT'S MILLINERY SCHOOL—BEST in city; positions furnished; indorsed by leading wholesale houses. 1201 Masonic Temple.

TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOLS.

CHOONBORG TAILORS CUTTING SCHOOL, 185 & 7-9 DEARBORN-ST. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. CENT. 5529, 57½ FLOOR.

CHARLES E. STONE CO.—TAILORS' CUTTING school, 194-196-198 La Salle-st., Chicago. Day and evening classes. Phone Main 163; est. 1879.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 158 STATEst. Men's and women's garment cutting taught.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

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4600 ELLIS-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE, EAST and south porches; large lawn, with shade trees, convenient to 3d, Cent. and 47th-st. cars; one suite with private bath, one room with private bath and dressing room; transient guests received during summer months. Tel. Oakland 919.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST location; rooms, table, and ref. for refined couple who wish something more homelike than hotel.

152 36TH-ST., HAYDEN HOTEL—MORE COMfort and better meals than in private home; service and freedom of a hotel; rooms single and suite.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE, TWO verandas, large south room; running water; also smaller front room; references.

1801 MICH.-AV.—IN HANDSOME RESIDENCE, elegantly furnished, near Coliseum; desirable rooms, superior board; $1.25 per day and upward.

3014 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; running water; good home cooking. Phone 3036 Douglas. Very reasonable; house.

1923 MICHIGAN-AV.—SELECT ROOMS AND table; cleanliness and comfort; walking distance.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—GET OUR RATES FOR rooms and board. Walking distance; references.

2802 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FURNISHED rooms with or without board; good transportation

5716 WASHINGTON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS. with board; 12 min. to city.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, $2 TO $4; with board, $5 to $7.50; by day or week.

4215 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; I. C., boulevard trains; references.

1018 W. 12TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM OR boarding with respectable Catholic family.

4333 CALUMET-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, board, running; also single rooms.

5800 S. PARK-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOM, board, lavatory; facing park; 08th-st. "L."

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MANAGEMENT CHANGED—DEsirable family hotel; good table; absolute cleanliness; best neighborhood; near the lake; walking distance. Dearborn 7771. Reasonable rates.

34 AND 36 BELLEVUE-PLACE—NICELY FURnished rooms with board; fine residence location; near lake and convenient to N. State-st. electric line. Phone 2388 Black.

306 OHIO-ST. — ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT board; all conveniences; walking distance; reasonable.

77 MAPLE-ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent board and all modern conveniences; men preferred. Phone Dearborn 4583.

355 LA SALLE-AV.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms with board; terms reasonable; walking distance; steam.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION: DESIRAble rooms; homelike board; $4.50 and $5 weekly.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board; terms reasonable; walking distance.

491 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; also single room; excellent board; private.

678 LA SALLE-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS WITH board; overlooking south end Lincoln Park; refs.

681 FULLERTON-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS; RUNning water; choice home table; phone.

469 DEARBORN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED double and single rooms; board; modern.

294 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Cass-sts.—Rooms with board.

Hotels.

ONTARIO HOTEL, ONTARIO AND NORTH State-sts.—New carpets and furniture having all modern conveniences, is now ready for the convenience of tourists and travelers wishing the convenience of being near city and at the best residence district of Chicago; within 7 minutes' ride of Loop. Finely fitted retail store and 5 minutes of Lake Michigan; fireproof; cafe; American and European plan; take surface or elevated to State and Lake sts., then North State electric, which runs by door. Write for further particulars. LEN J. CLARK, Proprietor, formerly of Fremont House.

LEXINGTON HOTEL, MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 22d-st.—High grade, absolutely fireproof; large rooms, finely furnished; hot and cold water; long distance telephone in each room; rates, $1.50 per day and up; with private bath, $1.50 per day and up; electric light; long distance telephone in each room; new, popular-priced ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant; Wabash-av. cable passes door; South Side Elevated to 22d-st.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A HIGH CLASS FAMILY and transient hotel, located between Washington and Madison-avs., fronting on the Midway Blvd., adjoining the University of Chicago and Jackson Park. Parlor and bedroom, with private bath and board for 2 people, $25, $28, $30, $35 and $45 per week. Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station, 1½ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.; newly remodeled, decorated, and remodeled; special attention and rates given to families and regular boarders; come and give us a trial and avoid riding on crowded cars; extra charge of lunches. We guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Rates reasonable. Tel. Cent. 1191.

HOTEL WARNER, 53D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel, finest location; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; new cafe; cuisine and service first class; $6 to $9 per week; fine & CUBB, Props., formerly with the Auditorium.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels in the South Side; rooms single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. Phone 408 Douglas.

HOTEL HOWARD, 232 DEARBORN-AV.—Phone 396 White—Newly furnished rooms, single and en suite; first class board. Special attention to conventioners. Home cooking. Walking distance.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3800 LAKE-AV. — CLEAN, airy rooms, overlooking lake; single or en suite; with first class board; ideal summer resort; terms reasonable.

OAKLAND HOTEL, DREXEL AND OAKWOODblvd.—High class family and transient hotel, distilled artesian water cures kidney, bladder, and rheumatic diseases; is palatable and odorless.

HARVARD HOTEL, 5714-16 WASHINGTONav.—New hotel for business people; 95 outside rooms; choice neighborhood, one block; 12 min. to city; $5 up. Phone Hyde Park 1533.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANAav. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1098 S. Mrs. T. York, Mgr.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. L. C., electric lines; steam; baths. Tel. Hyde Park 656. American and European

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Hyde Park 192.

WISCONSIN HOTEL, 22 WISCONSIN-ST.—60 room quiet hotel, ½ blk. from Lincoln Park; restaurant. North 1343.

DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL, DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs.—Rooms from $2 per week up; all modern accommodations; walking distance.

THE CRESCENT, 4065 ELLIS-AV.—ROOMS with private baths, $8, with meals, per week and up; best transportation.

JAMES INN, 4618-20 CALUMET-AV.—NEWLY furnished, homelike, moderate.

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BOARDING, REASONABLE RATES. ALL MODern improvements; fine location close to mineral spring. Mrs. E. Dewey, 222 Maple-av., Waukesha, Wis.

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BOARD—FIRST CLASS, AND NICELY FURnished, large front room, for two ladies and 4 year old child; South Side, near park preferred. Address S 368, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, ABOUT JULY 10, IN A private family, by young married couple; bath, all conveniences; good location; references. Address S 363, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$17, LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH ed for milliner or dressmaker. 2924 Cot. Grove. HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WIDOW ALONE OR WITH CHILD will give gentleman cool room, library of entire pleasant apartment, Grand-blvd.; price secondary; reference. Address O 397, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3906 LAKE-AV., FLAT 4—DESIRAble single and double room; private; breakfasts; L.

TO RENT—4380 FOREST PARK-BLVD.—VERY desirable rooms at moderate prices; breakfast if desired.

TO RENT—YOUNG WOMAN WITH NEW FLAT will rent several rooms to young men or women employed, or to married couples; "L." 645 43d, fl. 2S

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TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; overlooking Grand-blvd. 4624 Calumet-av., Flat S; private family; men. Call evenings.

TO RENT—2413½ PRAIRIE-AV., NICELY FURnished large outside room, also single room, hot water, fine bath; hardwood floors; phone.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY MODERN FRONT room; clothes closets; $2 week. 156 E. 43d-st., Flat F.

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TO RENT — SUITE 3 ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH and entrance, suitable 3 gentlemen; cafe in building. Phone Dearborn 5396. S 362, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—4107 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURnished front and single room; running water; in private family; also large barn; cheap.

TO RENT—3751 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 3, FOUR furnished rooms in exchange for board.

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TO RENT—3111 MICHIGAN-AV., TOP FLAT—Modern rooms; gents. Douglas 6344.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, NEAR L. 4707 Calumet-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, BOARD OPTIONAL. 3708 Lake-av., Apt. 14.

TO RENT—204 E. 36TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., modern furn. room, private house.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 13TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL—EUROPEAN. Everything new and up to date. Elegant heat, electric light, hot and cold water in every room. Choice outside rooms: $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week. Rooms with private bath: $8, $10, and $12 per week. Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled. Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

TO RENT—A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF 2 front rooms in strictly private residence in Kenwood; 3 minutes to trains on I. C. R. R. and electric; everything very modern and new; reasonable to right people. Address P 277, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1710 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished room, with bath.

West Side.

TO RENT—FAMILY HAVING NEW, MODERN home, wish to rent large, light, newly furnished front suite of rooms, east and south exposure; three blocks from 52d-av. Lake-st. Elevated station, one and ½ hour from Madison-st. electric; two gentlemen desired; no other roomers. Call at 329 Clark-av., Austin.

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TO RENT—353 WEST MONROE-ST. NR. ASHland-blvd.; true home comforts. Clean rooms always for gentlemen.

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TO RENT—290 ASHLAND-BLVD., BEAUTIful large front room; also smaller room.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, GAS, bath, laundry, housekeeping. 715 W. Harrison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ELEGANT large room, southwest and east exposure, detached house, large lawn; modern; private home; two gentlemen or couple. Tel. Belmont 543. Address S 512, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN BEST LOCATION, WITH FAMily of two, newly refurnished elegant front parlor and bedroom for refined gentlemen; steam heat, bath; home comfort; view to Lincoln Park; walking distance. Address L 395, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN — EXCEPTIONALLY desirable, well furnished front room; a suite of rooms if preferred; modern conv.; walk, flat. or N. Clark-st. car line. 447 Elm-st., near Lake Shore-drive.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, IN view of lake; hot water; suitable for two; near State-st. and Lake Shore drive; walking distance. 4555½ st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE, bay windows, overlooking lake, to gentlemen. Apartment 73 The Brewster, Fine Grove and Diversey-blvds.

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TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE AND double rooms, every convenience; walking distance. Phone White 1 or 68 St. Clair-st.

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TO RENT—283 ELM-ST., LARGE FRONT ROOM; bath connecting; private family; not a rooming house. Phone Dearborn 3471.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT FRONT ROOM, MODern, block from Lincoln Park; suitable for gentlemen. 455 E. North-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—165 LOCUST-ST., FLAT C, SECOND floor, elegant room; walking distance; near park and Cheltenberry library.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFULly situated front room, for 1 or 2; board if desired. 164 N. State-st., Flat 4.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOM, NEAR Lincoln park, to lady employed. 11 Burton-pl.; third flat.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; near Wrightwood L and cable. 571 Lincoln-av.

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TO RENT—354 E. ERIE, APARTMENT 7—SINgle room; walking distance; telephone.

TO RENT—130 N. STATE-ST., NICE PRIVATE rooms, $2; all conveniences; phone Dearborn 5062.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRIGHT ROOM, ½ BLK. Lincoln Park; references. 20 Roslyn-pl.

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TO RENT—181 DEARBORN-AV., 2D FLAT, ELEgantly furnished rooms, modern conv.; refs.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST., 3D FLAT, NICE, clean, light room; modern.

TO RENT—173 N. ST.-ST., FLAT 4, FURNISHED room, $2 up; steam, bath, telephone, distance.

TO RENT—435 ELM-ST., E. OF STATE, NEWLY furnished front room in modern house; phone.

TO RENT—56 ST. CLAIR-ST., NEAR THE lake; strictly first class rooms; walk. dist.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, MODERN IMPROVEments; 31 Diversey-ct., near Wrightwood-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 1 OR 2 LADIES; small family; 1 block Sedgwick-st., Flat F.

TO RENT—297 N. STATE, ELEGANTLY FURnished front room; walking distance.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., FIRST CLASS rooms; walking distance.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS. WE'VE THE best paying people and rooms in the most desirable rooms in city; also housekeeping apts., single, or in suite. We personally inspect each apt. Many landladies who can't advertise; we assist successfully. If YOU have a room to RENT OR WANT ONE; furnished, house or flat, call on us; save time and money; estab. 1897. Retah Co., 801, 171 La Salle, Ad. Y. Life. Private phone Halsted 2273.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, ON NO. SIDE, IN private family by respectable gentleman; board optional; refs. if required; reasonable. Address S 306, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES dinner; no other roomers; address, stating terms, also how many in family, S 309, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, IN PRIvate home, with lake view, by professional man; meals or without. Address S 500, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3405 WABASH-AV., FINE 10 ROOM house; choice location; large rooms; $55 a month. Keys at 3401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY So. Side houses or flats, call at a South Side office. E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NEAR 48TH-ST. ON GRAND; FURnished if desired; modern, high grade residence. M. PATTERSON, 100 Wash.-st. Cent. 748.

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TO RENT—36 GROVELAND PARK, BROWN stone residence, 12 rooms; modern in every respect. Apply JOHN B. MALLERS, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOM RESIDENCE, 3112 S. PARKav., all newly decorated. CHAS. A. V. STANDISH, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FURnished house on Prairie-av., for July and August; rent nominal. Address X A 573, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOW RENT, 2930 GROVELANDav., 8 rooms. Pridmore, 234 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST—HANDsomely furnished residence on West Side; reasonable rate to desirable married couple. Apply 543 W. Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES—
6 Chalmers-pl., 12 room, $60.
9 Chalmers-pl., 12 rooms, $60.
302 Belden-av., 10 rooms, $50.
497 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms, $47.50.
578 Ontario-st., 15 rooms, corner, $100. Excellently adapted for high class boarding house.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, $32.50 PER MONTH; a COLONIAL BRICK HOUSE, selected oak finish and polished hardwood floors throughout; sideboard, console, halltree, splendid mantel and medicine chest in artistic designs; HOT WATER HEAT; large porches, large yard, with trees. JOHN BERNSTROM, 824 Eddy-st. Take Lincoln-av. cars to Addison-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—MODERN 11 ROOM HOUSE, FURnished, July, August; fine shade; near transportation; Park. Address S 262, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK, SHERIDANrd., 10 room residence, furnished or not, $75 per month. Owner, R. 716, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—32 NEW RESIDENCES; WILL ASsume your lease. Madison-st. and Humphry-av.

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TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 7 room cottage (annex kitchen); 80 ft. water front; Paw Paw Lake, Michigan; $250 for season, including sailboat; 16 ft. Racine launch for sale. Address S 410, Tribune office.

TO RENT — PAW PAW LAKE, BEAUTIFUL bathhouse; cheap. Address S 532, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 9 ROOM house, large porches, beautiful grounds and good garden, all planted. Address Box 341, Hinsdale, Ill.

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TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS, $22 AND $25; 4 and 7 room corners, $20 and $30; steam heat, hot water, elevator, etc. 3105 Calumet-av.

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TO RENT—4456 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. 5-6 R. flats, $22-$30; 2d floor, corner, new building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

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TO RENT— THE BRYSON

Finest Apartment Building in the United States.

4922 Lake-av., overlooking the lake. Fine location; I. C. Local and Express Service. 12 large rooms, beautifully finished in hardwoods, 3 tile and mosaic baths; solid porcelain fixtures. Ballroom, billiard room, roof garden. Table ice, refrigeration, and electric light free. Rentals, $2,000 to $3,600.

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The most beautiful location in Kenwood, opposite the new Blackstone Library, overlooking the lake; 2 blocks from the Kenwood depot at 47th-st.; one and a half from Madison-st. electric; two gentlemen desired; no other roomers. Call at 329 Clark-av., Austin.

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TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINgle front rooms; separate or suite. 104 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; also light

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CORPORATION, La Salle-st., Chicago. ning, oil, industrial and agricul- ns. under laws of any state, territory, nmits, and foreign countries. porate, guarantees stock and the purchasers. e and bonds of existing corpora- tives wanted everywhere.

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FOR SALE—ON GOOD PAYING ufacturing town of 18,000; about two on Chicago & Milwaukee electric road with a population of 2,500. Will average daily cash sales $35; cell business. Reason for selling, not be bought. Address L D 8, Tribune office.

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LY VICTOR TALKING MA- cleared and most musical; all the ew. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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LE—15 FLATS, MODERN, NO HEAT; 6,750; price $24,000; mtg. $17,000. This JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

LE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, vacant on boulevards and avenues, MONEY. 1008, 142 Washington-st.

LE—STATE-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 25 improved, at big bargain. POTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

LE—ONLY ONE LEFT— 60x7 KIMBARK-AV. FROM ILL. CENT. STATION, BLOCK MODERN HOME, ONLY $5,800. CASH AND $40 PER MONTH BUYS brick and stone residence, containing par- room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and bath; hardwood finish and floors; lot 23x165 FOR INSPECTION. KRAMER, 125 DEARBORN-ST.

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4448 Sidney-av., houses, 8 rooms each, ; decided bargains. GOOD- FRENCH & CO., 86 Washington-st.

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LE—EASY TERMS; HYDE PK. HOME. residence, in desirable locality on South Side. portunity if taken at once. 5-room cottage, between 52d and 53d-sts. TINLEY, N. Corr. 52d-st. and Stills-av.

LE—1634 AND 1636 WABASH-AV. CAN mortgages from owner at a price which will in- large profit in near future. Address care Clinton Furniture Co., Grand

LE—445 AND 447 GARFIELD-BLVD. OR same blvd., s. e. cor. of Stewart-av ; 92 4 ft. by 91; detached; no heat; gross $2,000. F. M. PATTER- Washington-st. Cent. 748.

LE—GREAT SALE OF HOUSES—TO BE lots, by order South Park Commis- for circulars. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

LE—SACRIFICE, $160 A FOOT BUYS ; frontage near 48th-st, for quick sale. ally reduced from $200. WHITE & BRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

LE—BARGAIN—8 ROOM MODERN residence, hardwood finish, open plumbing, ; lot to suit. 3606 Ellis Park; $4,500. HAYNARD, Room 605, 115 Dearborn-st.

LE—HYDE PARK, 2 FLATS, STONE; rentals $418; snap; $5,500. 1101 Unity.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

LE—WASHINGTON-BLVD., WEST OF 8 room pressed brick residence, fur- ; small cash payment, balance

L. WENDELL & CO., 288 Ogden-av.

LE—BY AUSTIN—WE HAVE A HOME owner who will give $100 more than we t it, so we want cash and he can only pay ; for further particulars address ne office.

LE—SIDE KALB-ST.—STONE FRONT 8 ROOMS; one-third cash, $2,800. E. WOLTERSDORF, Madison-st. and Ashland-blvd.

2 FLAT BLDG. ON MONROE-ST., Park, will take vacant as part F. D. CALLEN & CO., 145 La Salle-st. 824.

LE—482 WARREN-AV. owner's sale to close an estate. Make us DESTER & ZANDER, 69 Dearborn-st.

LE—WEST MONROE-ST. LOT, BET. Walnut-av.; cost $1,000; must sell ; $400 cash. Box 76, Fox Lake, Ill.

LE—GREAT BARGAIN, BRICK FLAT ; all rented for $77.50 a month; price, Address C A 292, Tribune office.

LE—MONROE, NEAR KEDZIE, GAR- 2 flats, stone front, $10,000; will trade. LE, ELANDER, 94 La Salle-st.

LE—TWO STORIES 12 ROOM FRAME, apply 1st flat; no agents. 1200 Harri-

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LE—WE SELL NEW HOMES, BUILT TO on easy payments. Send postal or call. 6048 Cen. Kaege & Hetzel, 145 La Salle-st.

LE—NEAR JACKSON-BLVD., 9 ROOM Worth $5,000. 1101 Unity.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

LE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN TWO flat, Dakota, 203 Vine-st.; near Larrabee-st.; rents $420; very easy terms. SCHULTZE & WHEELER, Tribune Building.

LE—EDGEWATER HOMES— $4,500, $5,300, $6,900, $12,000.* EASY TERMS. and modern 2 flat buildings, 5 and 6 rooms.

COCHRAN & McCLUER, Room 45, 107 Dearborn-st. bath office, Evanston and Catalpa-avs., Edge-

LE OR EXCHANGE—2410 N. HERMI- elegant modern brick residence; 18 equipped with best modern fixtures and of all kinds for a swell establishment; finish and floors throughout; impossible ; artificial gas; must be sold; will ex- ; owner a non-resident; lot 67x ; $16,000; incumbrance $8,000, 3 years. Tribune office.

LE—TO CLOSE ESTATE—

North Shore Property—Rogers Park.

ff feet on Sheridan rd., by 885.4 feet on Albion- ; riparian rights.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

LE—STONE FRONT 2 FLAT BLDG., 5 rooms, 2 bks. N. W. L. Wilson-av., $6,500; 1st payment; call evenings or Sun- OWNER, 157 Winthrop-av., 2d flat.

LE—42D AVE. AND 43D-ST. FORECLOSURE stone front residence, 9 rooms and terms. Key in office. GOODRIDGE, CO., 86 Washington-st.

LE—AT A SACRIFICE—10 ROOM MOD- brick, with stone basement; lot is 44x Early-av., near Clark-st.; price $4,500. TORPE, 147 North-av.

REAL ESTATE SOLD.

WANTED—OLD IMPROVED ON WHICH $6,000 can be borrowed, for equity in new modern 6 flat bldg., near N. W. "L" and lake; mtgs. $9,500; income $2,700. GILBERT M. WEEKS & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LIST YOUR IMPROVED OR UNIMproved real estate with me. North shore property a specialty. JOHN W. BECKER, 1208 Lawrence-av.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY for $30,000 hardware stock in large Western city; will assume. Weber & Co., 322, 105 Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED; QUICK sale if reasonable. C. F. SCHULTZ, 168 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—IMPROVED AND vacant, from $100 to $50,000 cash, for bargains. BADEAUX, 88 Washington-st., Cent. 5000.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, VACANT AND IMproved for sale or exchange; special attention given. McCauley-Speilman Co., 185 Dearborn.

WANTED—AN 8 ROOM HOUSE IN EDGEwater, Rogers Park, Ravenswood, or suburbs. Address S 417, Tribune office.

WANTED—DOCTOR WITH $1,000,000 SCATtered 16% income Chicago wants outside clear. Address B X 900, Tribune office.

WANTED — 5 TO 40 ACRE FARMS IN LAKE Co., Ill.; must be cheap. BROWNE, WINDES & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 AND 3 FLAT BLDGS.; CASH. Must be bargains and quick sale. FRY-SINGER & REED, 119 Monroe-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED. VOLK BROS., 218 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY IN MODERN up to date 3 sty. brick flat building on North Side, for equity in farm close to Chicago; will assume or put in cash. Address C A 289, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—STORE AND APARTMENT property on S. S. business street; want home I can borrow $5,000 or for ? $12,000 equity. L. M. COY, Unity Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE MANUFACTURING lot on Jackson-blvd., west of Canal-st., $50,000, to exchange for improved or unimproved property. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHOICE VACANT OR FARM, clear, for $14,000 equity in modern 6 flat bldg.; rents $3,000; incumbered for $13,000 at 5 per cent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR BRICK BUILDING; value $4,000, together with 17 clear lots; value $5,100; want equity in flat building. UMBSTEAD, 102 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—STORES AND FLATS, $80,000; rents, $8,000; mtg., $35,000, at 5%; corner flat bldg. $100,000; mtg., $50,000. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS IN ILL., Ind., Mich. and Iowa for Chicago income property. JAMES A. McLANE, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE, VACANT, OR FARM; give 6 flats, stone, modern, corner. 1101 Unity.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—WE WILL BUILD TO SUIT ON LOT on Chicago Terminal track, close in, 30,000 sq. ft. on each floor, and will lease for 20 years or longer; or sell on easy terms. H. L. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate; straight or payable in monthly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SPECIAL FUND OF $100,000 TO LOAN AT LOWest rates in amounts of $1,000 and upwards on Chicago real estate; special inducements on building loans. S. W. STRAUS & CO., 714 La Salle-st.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY— Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans. E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED Chicago real estate promptly made by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. O. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 135 Adams-st.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE WELL SECURED 6% gold mortgages with guarantee policies. R. A. DADMUN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

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LOANS— 5½ AND 6 PER CENT. H. H. WALKER & CO., 201 TACOMA BLDG.

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FOR SALE—$4,000 6% MORTGAGE ON FLAT bldg. worth $10,000. Address L 307, Tribune.

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Loans on real estate in amounts from $2,000 to $10,000. Best terms, quick service, prompt attention. Chicago money; no judgment notes; money ready; liberal prepayment privileges or partial payment; exceptional facilities and special inducements for building loans; will deal with owners only

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on Chicago real estate, with privilege of paying all or part of principal before maturity and stopping interest; borrower sees payment credited on note and pays interest only on the balance due.

Building loans made on short notice.

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Real estate loans of every kind and size made without delay at lowest rates and best terms.

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Makes building loans in 24 hours.

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Make loans on improved and vacant property; also building loans at lowest rates; quick service; prepayment privileges.

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Money loaned on most favorable terms on Chicago and improved suburban property. Building loans.

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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $10 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY WILL BE UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION, AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT MADE REDUCES THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TO BE ADDED IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.

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WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS etc. WE OFFER UNEQUALED RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. QUICKEST SERVICE. ABSOLUTE PRIVACY AS TO ALL ARRANGEMENTS. ANY AMOUNT, ANY TIME. ANY PAYMENTS. Deal with an old, reliable company, and you will establish a credit that may be useful in the future. WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.

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IF YOU WANT A LOAN CALL AT ROOM 306, 167 DEARBORN-ST. MONEY ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, FIXTURES, ETC. Quick service, any amount required, as long time as needed, and the best and fairest terms ever offered. Call and see the advantages of dealing with us. CHICAGO DISCOUNT CO., 167 DEARBORN-ST., Cor. Monroe. ROOM 306.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504. SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 4652 State-st., cor. W. 47th-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, cor. Ogden-av. Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Prospect left in your possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides, who cannot call in daytime. BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on us. Live and let live is our motto. Time payments to suit borrower. MUTUAL SECURITY CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

L. F. HOPKINS & CO., INVESTMENT BANKERS. Loans on furniture, pianos, etc. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 304. 588 Sheffield-av. 11 Blue Island-av., Room 307. BRANCH OFFICES OPEN EVENINGS.

A. FRENCH & CO., 93 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 45—Money to loan privately on your furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Money to be returned in payments to suit borrower. Extension of time granted in case of sickness or loss of position. Do your business with me.

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$10 upward loaned salaried people—NATIONAL FINANCE CO., R. 306, 218 La Salle-st. Open till 8:30 p. m. South Chicago branch, 9215 Commercial-av.

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MERCHANTS' CREDIT CO., 1501 MASONIC Temple, make confidential loans; low rates.

LOANS ON PLAIN NOTE TO ALL SALARIED people; cut rates; no refusal. 511 Ft. Dearborn.

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FINANCIAL.

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$15	Ready cash loaned on your plain note, $110
$20	if you hold a steady salaried position, $120
$30	without knowledge of friends or employer. $125
$35	FURNITURE LOANS $130
$40	on household furniture, pianos, etc. $140
$45	The goods are left in your possession. $150
$50	Investigate our small, easy payment $175
$60	plan before borrowing elsewhere. $200
$70	Private rooms for consultation. $225
$75	PEOPLE'S LOAN & TRUST CO. [unincl.], ROOM 619, SIXTH FLOOR, $250
$80	185 DEARBORN-ST.—185. $275
$90	$300

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MINES AND MINING.

THE LONE TREE HAS PRODUCED $125,000

From workings at no place over 150 feet deep. By driving our second tunnel 450 feet further we will get under these old workings, 400 feet deeper, and into shape to open up MILLIONS. Our vein is a true fissure in granite gneiss, the "mother" lode of a rich district. It runs lengthwise through the claims, and is 4 feet wide between walls. The latter has produced $4,000,000 and has more blocked out. Please note: Our properties ADJOIN and we are operating on the same general vein; the New Era at the foot of the mountain, the Lamartine at the top, the Lone Tree BETWEEN, OWNING FIVE APEX for over three-quarters of a mile. At relatively equal depth, from surface to 150 feet, Lone Tree produced much more and richer ore than these neighbors. Comparative production and the showing in the old workings are proof that WE OWN THE RICHEST PART OF THE VEIN.

We ask those open to investment in a COMPETENTLY MANAGED and practicable mining enterprise to INVESTIGATE. Investors in our stock will certainly make money and lots of it. We will be pleased to send prospectus and to aid in the thorough investigation we solicit.

ADDRESS THE LONE TREE GOLD TUNNEL M. C., 600 Western Union Bldg., Chicago. Phone Harrison 4074.

A few first class agents desired; those who know that THE HEREAFTER IS WHAT COUNTS.

B. H. SCHEFTELS' & COMPANY, 159 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill. BROKERS. Get our quotations on any stocks you are interested in—oil, industrial, plantation, or mining shares. We handle them all. List your stocks with us. Phones—Central 3809. Automatic 4785.

WE SAVE YOU 10% TO 80% ON ALL MINING, Oil, Industrial, Plantation, and Interurban Electric R. R. stocks. Lists mailed free. Let us quote you. We pay cash for all stock wanted. MARSHALL & LEONARD CO., Brokers, 1001 Stock Exchange Bldg. Both phones.

FOR SALE—OIL AND GAS LEASE ON 200 acres of land in the Kansas oil fields; good oil wells close on all sides; will sell cheap. Address S 376, Tribune office.

AUTOMOBILES.

A BARGAIN—PACKARD 1903, MODEL F, WITH $1,400 extras, top, baskets, etc., cost $4,500; having $3,500; will sell for half its cost; car is in prime condition. Address P. O. Box 352, South Bend, Ind.

IF YOU WANT FORGINGS, CHAINS, AXLES, transmissions, radiating coils, lamps, horns, spark plugs, etc., go to headquarters. The Automobile Supply Co., 1339 Michigan-blvd. Write for 1904 catalogues of everything.

$650 BUYS THE CLARKMOBILE, MOST POWerful and easy riding machine for the money. Satisfactory demonstration cheerfully given. The Automobile Exchange, 1602 Michigan-av.

IF YOU WANT A TONNEAU, EXTRA ROOMY, double opposed engine, automatically olled, see the Michigan at the Automobile Exchange, 1602 Michigan-av.

TOURING CARS TO RENT BY THE HOUR, day, or week, with driver. H. G. GRIFFIN, 17 Plymouth-pl. 'Phone Harrison 2220.

TOURING CARS TO RENT. REPAIRS, BOARDing, and charging. Phone 507 Oakland. Kenwood Auto. Sta., 5035 Cottage Grove-av.

YOUR TIRES PUMPED FREE—EVERYTHING for automobiles; goods right, prices right. Motor Car Supply Co., 1427 Michigan-av.

GREER MOTOR CAR CO., DISTRIBUTORS OF Clark and Crest; also a number of good second hand machines. 1421 Michigan-av.

RUNABOUT, GOOD AS NEW, CHEAP; WILL take a good horse in part payment. Tel. Main 4088. JAMES A. JAPP, 200 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODS' ELECTRIC STANHOPE; used 3 days; new batteries being installed; best of condition; leaving city. Address S 455, Tribune.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED; RENTED by hour. COEY & CO., 53d and Cottage Grove.

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PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR IDEAS; NO PATent, no fee; consultation free; established 1864; hours, 9 to 4:30; special appointments for consultation can be made. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 Randolph-st., 1st floor. Tel. Franklin 481. Main office, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS OBTAINED IN ALL COUNTRIES; reasonable rates; reliable service; no misrepresentation; free guide book. Consultation free. Open Monday evenings, 7 to 9 p. m. R. WM. LOTZ, 161-163 Randolph-st., 3d floor.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, PATENT Lawyers and Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Established 1861. Guide Book free. Geo. B. Wiseler, atty. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Suite 410, 115 Dearborn.

WANTED—PARTNER, WHO HAS NEW NOVelty or scheme, for two weeks' celebration, grove in Nebraska, 6,000 people present; good money to be made. Address S 383, Tribune office.

IDEAS— JOHN L. KINDT, Patent Attorney, 35 Randolph-st., Chicago. Write for free booklet.

PATENTED AND UNPATENTED INVENTIONS bought and sold for the highest cash prices. Arthur's patent exhibition. 148 State-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—CLEARANCE SALE—GREAT SACRIF

LOOKS FOR BOOM IN STOCK

E. H. HARRIMAN TALKS OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Plans Now Made for Improvements and Extensions, He Says, Will Make the Road Second to None — Eastern Trunk Line Officials to Meet Tomorrow with Men of Western Connections and Readjust Rates to the Seaboard.

E. H. Harriman, who is in Chicago as a delegate to the national convention, gave yesterday his version of the Southern Pacific's financial plans, which have received such adverse criticism in the stock market.

"The proposed Southern Pacific preferred stock issue," he said, "is apparently misunderstood. The present stock will sell at 60 before a great while.

"The plans now under way for Southern Pacific improvements and extensions will make the road second to none. The shareholders of the company, by reason of their right to subscribe for the proposed preferred stock at the ratio of twenty shares of new to every 100 shares of old, virtually will be given a dividend of 8 per cent.

"Despite the short selling in the market the Southern Pacific common is in a good position. It will sell at $60 a share. As for the preferred stock, it will see $140 without trouble."

Mr. Harriman believes general business conditions must improve soon. Prosperity, he said, has its foundation on the crops, and he considered the crop outlook most promising.

Traffic officials of the eastern trunk lines and their western connections will meet tomorrow in both New York and Chicago to revise freight rates from western points to the Atlantic seaboard. The present schedule expires July 5, and the new rates are to be put in effect immediately after that. On some commodities there will be no change, but on others an increase of from 5 to 15 per cent is expected.

SEVEN WILL BE DEPORTED TO END CRIME AND POVERTY.

Juvenile Court Takes New Steps with Immigrants, Ordering Alleged Boy Burglar and Poor Family to Leave.

Seven immigrants will be deported from Chicago at once as a step in the Juvenile court's endeavor to prevent crime and pauperism among the newcomers.

Albert Nielsen, 14 years old, yesterday secured clemency from Judge Tuthill on condition that he leave the country. He was charged with burglary by D. J. Parsons, 1112 East Fifty-ninth street. His father, Hans Nielsen, 6636 Aberdeen street, is to arrange for the boy's deportation. In the meantime the youth will be held at the detention home.

August Demeyer came from Ursel, Belgium, nine months ago, with his wife and five children—Lena, 8 years old; Cæsar, 4; Martha, 6; Harry, 8; and Marie, 9.

Demeyer is said to have deserted his family two months later. The children were suffering from lack of food in a basement at 675 Wrightwood avenue.

"Are you willing to go back to Belgium?" asked Judge Dunne of the mother.

"Yes," said the woman. "If I get back there my father will help me. It is hard to be in America when one has five children and no bread."

"Make preparations with the county agent to have these people sent back to Ursel," ordered Judge Dunne. "In the meantime take the children to the Home for the Friendless."

POLICE TO BE ART JUDGES IF LAW CAN GIVE POWER.

Censorship of Pictures in Saloons and Other Places to Be Established if Corporation Counsel Finds It Legal.

Every patrolman in Chicago will become a censor of art if Mayor Harrison can find any warrant of law for it.

"My attention has been called to a number of objectionable advertising pictures on display in public places," said the mayor yesterday, "and this practice must be stopped."

Then Mr. Harrison asked Corporation Counsel Tolman to determine whether an ordinance could be passed and enforced giving the police power "to prohibit the posting of vulgar and suggestive pictures in windows and show places."

The proposed ordinance, it is said, is aimed especially at saloons in parts of the west and south sides.

TAKEN FOR A STAGE SWINDLE.

F. P. Cheney of Boston Arrested on Charge of Defrauding Many Chorus Girls.

Frank P. Cheney, who says he is a member of a wealthy Boston family, was arrested yesterday on charges of conducting an illegal employment agency and securing money under false pretenses. His alleged victims were chorus girls.

In last Sunday's papers Cheney inserted an advertisement stating that he wanted fifty chorus girls for Henry W. Savage's productions and inviting young women to call on him at the Saratoga hotel. About 200 responded Monday and they were still coming when the detectives took Cheney from his room yesterday.

His plan, it is said, was to offer them a forty weeks' engagement, beginning in New York on July 11, and demand in return $5 to cover the cost of sleeping car berths. The contracts were signed "Henry W. Savage, by Frank P. Cheney." The New York manager was communicated with and answered that Cheney was not known in his office. Representatives of Mr. Savage in this city thereupon secured his arrest.

MUST ANSWER TRACTION BILL.

Spalding Estate Trustees Are Cited in the Underlying Companies' Complaints Over Obligations.

On complaint of the North and West Chicago Street railroad companies Judge Grosscup yesterday ordered trustees of the Jesse Spalding estate to answer their cross petition by July 5.

It is asked that the Commercial National bank, one trustee, be enjoined from attempting to force the petitioners to pay bills executed in their name, and that $1,000,000 in bills due be adjudged obligations of the Union Traction company.

Other defendants are Charles F. Spalding, Robert H. McElwee, and Graham H. Harris. Lease violations are charged.

Hearing of arguments for the appointment of a receiver for the Union Traction company by the state courts was postponed to Aug. 23.

TEACHERS ARE CHOSEN TONIGHT

Retiring School Board Expected to Make Few Changes and to Have Trouble Over Books.

Teachers will be chosen tonight by the retiring board of education. Transfers and dismissals, it is said, will not exceed thirty. Trouble is probable over proposed changes in text books.

Missionary Conference to Last 10 Days.

Warsaw, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—A ten days' conference of the Young People's Missionary movement opened today at Winona lake. Harry Munroe, superintendent of Pacific Garden mission, Chicago, and M. E. Trotter of City mission, Grand Rapids, made the principal addresses.

Beloit Dedicates New Gymnasium.

Beloit, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—Beloit college today dedicated its new $40,000 gymnasium. The building was named for Elisha A. Smith of Menasha, the chief donor. At a meeting of the alumni tonight it was announced that nearly $1,000 had been donated toward its equipment.

Marshall Field & Co.

Headquarters for Men's Attire.

The unsurpassed varieties and the considerable advantages in the prices, recommend to every man in Chicago our sections containing

Outing Suits. Negligee Shirts. Wash Vests. Straw Hats.

The styles are the careful selections of specialists in each line, who have first access to the latest and best productions of the leading makers of men's wear.

Men's Outing Suits, of homespun, flannels, and wool crashes, single and double breasted, also the popular Norfolk Jacket Suits, $10.00 to $25.00.

Men's Wash Vests, imported novelties in medium and light shades of tan, blue, gray and fancy mixed black and white patterns, $4.00 and $5.00. *Second Floor North Room.*

Men's White Wash Vests in fancy cheviots, pique, plain, and fancy duck, $2.50 to $5.00.

Note — *20% Pre-Inventory Sale of Men's Fancy Mixed Business Suits, Fancy Mixed Trousers, Overcoats, Cravenette and Rain Coats is now in progress.*

Men's White and Colored Silk Shirts, in attractive styles, $5.00.

Men's Pongee Silk Shirts, in fancy stripes and plain colors, $3.00.

Men's Flannel Shirts, made with collars and cuffs attached, $1.50, $2.50, and $3.00.

Men's Automobile Shirts, made with stiff collars and cuffs, homespun, $2.00; Irish linen, $1.50. *First Floor North Room.*

Men's Straw Hats, split braids, flat brims, $2 to $4.

Men's Straw Hats, sennit braids, flat brims, $2 to $3.50.

Men's Straw Hats, Mackinaw straws, rolling brims, $2.00 and $3.00.

Men's Straw Hats, Milan braids, fancy shapes, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.00.

Men's Panamas, our own importation from Peru, prices from $6 to $15. *Second Floor North Room.*

300 Men's Umbrellas, of excellent quality union taffeta silk, plain and fancy handles, $1.25.

200 Walking Sticks, sterling silver trimmed, at half price, 50c.

Women's Linen Shirtwaist Suits— Two Styles Specially Priced at $10.

Sales will be rapidly made from these lines. The styles are those which will quickly appeal to women desiring suits that are practical both for house wear and shopping. One of the styles is of white, light blue and navy, waist and skirt tucked; the other style is of white linen piped with blue or white, and navy or light blue piped with Persian silk, tucked skirt, waist buttoned at the back; both are equally attractive values at $10. *Fourth Floor Middle Room.*

Midsummer Millinery.

Conceptions of rare beauty attractively priced.

These great displays of seasonable Millinery are in splendid condition—filled to overflowing with the light, airy summer modes which are selling very rapidly just now.

The special collections which will be placed on sale this morning at the following prices have been prepared with a knowledge of the values offered elsewhere in less desirable styles. *Fourth Floor South Room.*

Women's Waists—Dainty Mid-Summer Styles Just Received.

Some of the most effective styles and most attractively priced lines which have been added to these great assortments of Summer Waists will be placed on sale this morning in the following lines. The ideas differ radically from those obtainable elsewhere—the greater part of them has been confined exclusively to us. *Fourth Floor Middle Room.*

Washable Silk Waists of white pongee, neatly tailored and made with large and small box plaits, $5.00.

White China Silk Waists, large plaits on front, back and sleeves, hemstitched collar and cuffs, $3.95.

White Tailored Linen Waists, a distinctive style with handsomely tucked front and large pearl buttons, $3.25.

Cool Sheer Waists of dotted Swiss, tucked front trimmed with fine embroidery, collar and cuffs also of embroidery, $2.50.

We announce the readiness of our extensive displays of

Beach Suits for Women and Children.

The same careful preparations that made our various sections the acknowledged headquarters for Bathing Suits last season has brought the present lines to even a still greater point of completeness. *Fourth Floor Middle Room.*

Almost all the ideas differ more or less from those introduced last season, while several effective new styles are being introduced—among them being the smart shirtwaist suits, a style that adds greatly to the desirability of bathing suits.

Women's Bathing Suits of brilliantine and silk, effectively trimmed with braid, others with white collars; the shirtwaist suits are collarless, with full blouses—prices range from $2.50 to $42.50.

Children's Bathing Suits, made of flannels and brilliantine, small sizes with bloomers only; prices range from 75c to $6.50.

Sateen and Silk Caps, backed with rubber to make them thoroughly waterproof; prices, 15c to $1.50.

Sandals—an immense assortment at prices ranging from 25c to $1.50; imported shoes with hemp soles, special 65c.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits.

Styles, colors and qualities are being shown in lines sufficient to meet almost every possible demand—the prices in each line have been marked very close. *First Floor North Room.*

Men's Worsted Two-Piece Bathing Suits, navy or black, with fancy stripe border, $1.75 and $2.50.

Men's Fine Worsted Two-Piece Bathing Suits; colors, navy blue, black or gray, with fancy stripe border; per suit, $3.50.

Men's Fine Worsted Two-Piece Bathing Suits, navy blue, black or gray, with fancy striped mercerized border, $4.50.

Men's Fine Worsted Two-Piece Bathing Suits, navy blue, black or gray, with fancy stripe silk border, $5.00 and $6.00.

Men's Fine Cotton Bathing Suits, navy blue, with fancy border, $1.00 and $1.25.

Boys' Worsted Two-piece Swimming Suits, red with blue border; blue with red or white border, $2.75.

Boys' Worsted Two-Piece Bathing Suits, navy blue, with fancy red or white border, $1.75.

Boys' Cotton Two-Piece Bathing Suits, navy blue, with red or white fancy border, $1.25.

Boys' Worsted One-Piece Bathing Suits, with sailor collar, and fancy "V" front, in navy blue or red, $2.75.

Boys' Worsted One-Piece Bathing Suits, in navy blue, with white or red sailor collar; also red with blue collar, $2.25.

Boys' Flannel One-Piece Bathing Suits, navy blue, with sailor collar, trimmed with white or red braid, $1.75

Mandel Brothers

Visitors to Chicago will find the Mandel tea room delightfully cool and inviting. Fourth floor, Wabash avenue.

Great purchase *of* summer shirtwaists half *and* less than half usual prices

Third floor, State street.

One hundred *and* twenty-five dozen

Lawn waists — Mull waists — Pongee waists
Madras waists — Batiste waists
Percale waists — Wash blonde waists — Net waists

All in the season's newest styles—pointed or round bertha effects, fancy yokes, sloping shoulders, broad, full fronts, and blouse or baby effects, trimmed with laces, embroideries, medallions, tucks and dainty hemstitching.

1.00 1.65 1.95 2.95 5.95

Fine imported wash dress fabrics at special reductions in prices

THE annual clearance sale of imported wash goods now in progress offers the best values of the year. The choicest weaves, the latest novelties, the most popular colors are all included and marked at prices one-half or less than half. *First floor, Wabash avenue.*

A complete line of French and Irish linen suitings—in plain and hopsacking weaves relieved by short broken lines, figures and snowflakes, some with the fascinating little irregularities of weave found in high-grade China silks, colors and natural linen shades. Fabrics selling up to 1.50 a yd.—50c, 25c & 19c.

Irish dimities of the best Belfast make, in the choicest floral, striped and conventional designs, many with large single flowers or huge clusters, in sheer, fine but firm weave—fabrics that have been selling at 35c—now reduced for speedy clearance to 25c and 12½c.

Imported white fabrics, dotted and figured Swiss, fancy striped lawns, mercerized figured madras, chevlots, plain and fancy hopsackings, Marseilles, etc., regularly 50c and 60c, per yard, 35c and 25c.

Hundreds of remnants and ends of pieces accumulated during the last month, comprising all classes of wash materials, values up to $1, are now being disposed of in 3 lots: Lot 1, 27c. Lot 2, 19c. Lot 3, 12½c.

Basement: Remnants of wash and white goods, vast accumulation short and soiled lots, worth to 40c—11c & 8c.

H. G. SELFRIDGE & CO.

LACE ROBES. Clearing the Entire Stock at Sharply Reduced Prices. 1st Floor

A laggard summer left too many Lace Robes in the "S. & M." stocks. We want to close them out and consequently have sharply reduced the prices. The collection includes:

Point d'Esprit Lace Robes, Applique and Net Lace Robes,
Linen Embroidered Robes, Handsome Spangled Net Robes,
Point Lierre Lace Robes, Embroidered on Net Robes,
Imported Lace Robes, Embroidered Wash Robes,
Colored Spangled Robes.

This clearing thus becomes an unusual opportunity for adding a distinctive touch to any woman's wardrobe, because among these dainty and beautiful creations are Robes suitable for outing, seashore, vacation, street and evening wear. We quote a few of the reductions of these Robes from "S. & M." prices:

Reduced from $10 to **$7.50.** Reduced from $17 to **$12.** Reduced from $24 to **$17.**
Reduced from $37.50 to **$29.50.** Reduced from $55 to **$40.** Reduced from $125 to **$65.**

Closing, at Reduced Prices, Several Lines of High-Grade INFANTS' WEAR.

These garments for infants and children are all high grade and splendidly finished; but they are broken lines, so we reduce the "S. & M." prices to close them out. Third Floor.

Children's Guimps, made with clusters of tucks and embroidery insertions in yoke; collar and cuffs trimmed to match; ages 2 to 12 years; formerly $1 and $1.25, now **75c.**

Infants' Princess Dresses, of white lawn, made with clusters of tucks and valenciennes lace insertions and two clusters of tucks above hem on skirt; collar and cuffs trimmed to match; ages 2 and 3 years; formerly $1.50, now..... **95c**

Infants' Fine Lawn Dresses, princess style, with square yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, edged with tucked ruffle; hemstitched ruffle and embroidery insertion on neck and sleeves; ages 2 to 5 years; formerly $1.95; now..... **$1.25**

Infants' Guimp Dresses, made of fine white lawn with val. lace insertion and val. edged ruffle on bertha; cluster of tucks above val. edged ruffle on skirt; ribbon sash; ages 2 and 3 years; formerly $3.75, now reduced to..... **$1.95**

Enameled Bed Outfits for Summer Homes.

We can recommend all three of these outfits as exceptionally strong values at these prices —materially reduced from the "S. & M." prices. Sixth Floor.

Outfit No. 1, consisting of one good, strong, neat pattern Iron Bed, any size; one woven wire spring, supported center, maple frame; one cotton top excelsior mattress. The complete outfit reduced to **$6.**

Outfit No. 2, consisting of one very pretty continuous post iron bed in the new Vernis Martin finish; one all metal frame, woven wire supported center spring; one combination cotton mattress; reduced to **$11.**

Outfit No. 3, consisting of one heavy post iron bed; one extra fine woven wire spring, with heavy rope edge and supported center; one serviceable cotton felt mattress; weight 45 lbs.; reduced to **$15.50.**

H. G. SELFRIDGE & CO., State and Madison-sts., through to Wabash-av.

Cheap Advertising

Usually Costs the Most.

Better get three dollars' worth for two dollars than fifty cents' worth for one dollar.

Tribune Wants Pay.

All Over the World you will find Beecham's Pills famous because of their good works. People of all classes and nations have for over fifty years kept their Livers right and Digestion good by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

THE BEST **FURNITURE BARGAINS** in the city in TODAY'S HOUSEHOLD GOODS COLUMN.